

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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Cameroon

Plan To Lay Off 23,000 Civil Servants Denied

LD0704142794 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 7 Apr 94

[Text] In Cameroon, the government has given a clarification: civil servants' jobs will indeed be cut, but it will not be anything like the 23,000 layoffs announced by the press agencies and RFI. The whole operation will be carried out over four years and will be accompanied by a social plan described to us by the Civil Service Minister Sali Dairou. He is speaking to Chantal Lorho:

[Begin Dairou recording] We are in the process of thinking about reducing staff numbers, but by this we do not mean layoffs in the pejorative sense of the word, as the man in the street understands it. Cameroon in fact plans to reduce staff numbers progressively by encouraging voluntary early retirement and by creating a reintegration fund to finance the plans of certain civil servants and state employees who would like to retrain to work in the private sector. If these plans are considered viable and feasible, it is possible that they will be financed by those funds. Moreover, since 1987 we have kept recruitment frozen, which means that those who leave at normal retirement age and those who retire after 30 years service form a means of reducing the numbers of staff in the civil service without this being a constraint—as a certain sensationalist section of the press wishes to believe, saying that we are laying off 20,000 civil servants. The Cameroonian Government has never intended to lay off 20,000 civil servants. No agreement has been reached with the International Monetary Fund or the World Bank to that effect. [end recording]

Chad

Agreement Reached on Libyan Withdrawal From Aozou

AB0904121994 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 8 Apr 94

[Excerpt] Interior and Security Minister Abderaman Izzo returned to Ndjamenia this afternoon from Tripoli. The interior minister led a Chadian Government delegation which held discussions with their Libyan counterpart. The discussions ended in an agreement on the withdrawal of Libyan troops from the Aozou Strip. According to Minister Abderaman Izzo, the discussions were not easy and the Chadian delegation had to compel the Libyans to leave Aozou, in accordance with the decision of the International Court of Justice on the issue. [passage omitted]

Transitional Council Adopts Election Timetable

AB0704145594 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 5 Apr 94

[Excerpts] The plenary session of the Higher Transitional Council [CST] ended at the 5 January Palace this

afternoon after two days of deliberations. Yesterday, the CST adopted a motion to extend the transition period by 12 months with 48 votes in favor and three abstentions. This afternoon, the transitional councillors adopted the basic texts, in particular a timetable for the next elections. Our reporter Laurent Vinal reports on the proceedings.

[Begin recording] [Vinal] The CST chairman, who opened the proceedings this morning, focussed his address on the examination of the draft decision-making formula decided yesterday and on the objective of the draft calendar adopted. [passage omitted]

The second rapporteur presented the program.

[Unidentified rapporteur] The program for the implementation of the set priorities has been divided into stages. The first stage goes from April to June. During this period, the government is obliged to do the following:

1. To provide financing for the organization of elections;
2. To conclude a social pact;
3. To adopt an electoral code or a charter of parties, to set up all the constitutional institutions, to establish a national reconciliation council, to reorganize the territorial administration department, to set up security forces for the conduct of the elections, to carry out a voters' registration exercise, to draw up electoral boundaries, and to appoint an electoral commission and a human rights commission.

The second stage will cover a period of two months, August and September. This period will be used for the material preparation of the referendum preceding the elections. The third stage involves an enlightenment campaign for the referendum. The fourth stage is the organization of the referendum. In December, there will be an election campaign for legislative elections which will be held in January. In February, there will be a presidential election campaign for elections in March. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Congo

Mediation Force Begins Collection of Illegal Arms

AB6704164194 Paris AFP in French 1048 GMT 7 Apr 94

[Text] Brazzaville, 7 Apr (AFP)—This week, a mediation force deployed in the southern districts of the city began collecting illegal arms from opposition and presidential group activists, its deputy commander announced today.

"We have already retrieved a quantity of arms, some of which do not exist in the regular Army's arsenal, which were found in the possession of opposition activists," Colonel Jean-Marie Guembo told the press, without however specifying the number or type of weapons retrieved. "Our task is progressing satisfactorily," he stated, stressing that the role of the mediation force is "to

occupy the frontlines in order to definitively stop the violence." According to the officer, peace "has gradually become a reality in the capital since political leaders, who are mostly responsible for the violence, pledged to stop supporting the fighters politically and militarily."

Established on 30 January after a cease-fire agreement between deputies of the presidential group and the opposition, the mediation force, which is 400-strong, was deployed on 18 February in Brazzaville's southern districts, which have suffered most from the fighting between the two opposing militias that left several hundreds dead between June 1993 and last January. These soldiers are also charged with preparing the necessary security conditions for the return of tens of thousands of people who fled the southern districts during the fighting.

Rwanda

Fighting Between Army, RPF Continues in Kigali

Army Reports Shelling Near Parliament

EA1204153094 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 0840 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Text] The country, Rwanda, as you know, is going through the most difficult time in its history, ever since last week's events which followed the tragic death of the late president Juvenal Habyarimana. He was killed with his Burundian counterpart Cyprien Ntaryamira, in an attempt against the presidential plane which was hit by a rocket while approaching Kigali airport. It is known what followed: an instant wave of violence, first in Kigali, then in other regions of the country.

However, high-ranking cadres of the Army and the Gendarmerie very quickly carried out their responsibilities, since civilian power had been curtailed with the death of the head of state followed by that of the prime minister and other high-ranking personalities of the country who died as a result of events. [Words indistinct] officials of political parties who took part in the previous transitional government met and formed another government. This was done on 8 April. Since then, the president of the National Development Council, Dr. Theodore Sindikubagabo, in accordance with the relevant article of the Constitution of 10 June 1991, has assumed the interim presidency of the Republic. From the moment of the swearing-in ceremony on 9 April, the new government headed by Prime Minister Jean Kambanda has consistently called for peace and the situation clearly improved.

However, following the threat of the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] to march on Kigali, tension increased. That is why the government decided, among other objectives, to pursue a dialogue with the armed opposition so as to set up a broad-based transitional government. It called upon the RPF to favor peace, instead of plunging the country once again into misery. For the time being, the

RPF declares that it does not recognize the new Rwandan Government and seems unwilling to reject the resumption of war. The Rwandan Armed Forces, however, are confident that the punitive [word indistinct] of the RPF will not be a walkover.

This brings us to the military situation in the country. Last night Kigali was relatively peaceful in most suburbs. However, there was an exception. There was heavy shelling around the Parliament Palace where the RPF battalion of 600 men, who arrived in Kigali at the end of December to protect political officials of the rebel movement, is stationed.

This morning, there was also relative peace in most parts of Kigali, however shots were heard below (Rebero) District towards (Butamwa) District. We learn from informed sources that the Rwandan Armed Forces are chasing elements of the RPF battalion which did not return to its camp after leaving it to attack the Presidential Guard camp. On the northern and northeastern fronts, the Rwandan Armed Forces have the upper hand, according to the same sources.

However, the people must redouble their awareness since RPF units are attempting to infiltrate Kigali in small groups. On the humanitarian level, the situation will very quickly become catastrophic. It may already be catastrophic, since all officials and personnel working in humanitarian assistance organizations have left the country. The camps of war-displaced and Burundi refugees have been left to fend for themselves, and the next few days will be chaotic.

In short, that is the situation prevailing in the country today. Militarily, the Rwandan Armed Forces are in control of the situation but on the humanitarian level, one should soon fear the worst. In order to ensure that supplies reach the town of Kigali, Trade and Industry Minister Justin Mugenzi yesterday asked the prefects meeting here in Kigali to facilitate the arrival of supplies with the assistance of security service officials.

Army Claims Control of North, Northeast

EA1204164594 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1000 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The north and northeast are under the total control of the Rwandan Armed Forces. The relevant services of Army headquarters say nothing significant is happening in the Gisenyi operational sector except cases of interethnic strife which were also reported in the region last week.

In the Ruhengeri operational sector, the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] tried to cross the neutral zone in the area of the Kinigi and Vumba communes, but the Rwandan Armed Forces easily repulsed the attack. The entire zone is now under the control of the Rwandan Armed Forces.

In the Rulindo operational sector, the Rwandan Armed Forces are in control of the Tumba and Kabuye Heights

near (Gakenke) in the Ruhengeri Prefecture. Thus, the Kigali-Ruhengeri route is entirely open and under control.

In Byumba, RPF combatants tried to penetrate through the (Kisaro) and Rutare communes, but clashed with the Armed Forces in the process.

The Rwandan Armed Forces are also fighting with RPF forward units in the Mukarange Commune in Mutara Region.

In Kigali town, as I have said, everything is peaceful at this moment, but firing has been heard in the Gikondo sector below (Rebero). Now we can no longer hear anything. Military officials point out that the RPF is using guerrilla tactics by which it is sending small groups of armed men into a sector to divert and dislocate important units of the Rwandan Armed Forces, but all that is well known to the Rwandan Armed Forces.

The people should not panic, but tell the security forces where the enemy is hiding. This happened in the Gikondo sector yesterday when the attention of a patrol of the national Gendarmerie was drawn to the presence of seven RPF combatants hiding in a house. [passage omitted]

RPF Rejects Continued French Presence

EA1204161994 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in Kinyarwanda to Rwanda 1015 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Senegalese President Abdou Diouf has asked France to help Senegal repatriate the Senegalese troops of the UN Assistance Mission to Rwanda. The Belgian prime minister says Belgian troops must come home as soon as possible. One needs to know, therefore, if France will be the only country to keep its troops in Rwanda. The French defence minister said recently that even if they remained in the country they would not fight. No one can understand why they should remain. It is worth recalling that the Rwanda Patriotic Front spokesman in Kampala recently said that if the French troops got in the way of the RPF they would certainly be fired at. They bleed just like anyone else. [passage omitted]

RPF 'Dug In' Around Parliament

BR1204152294 Brussels VTM Television Network in Dutch 1100 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Telephone interview with correspondent Boudewijn Van Spilbeeck in Kigali by anchorman Nadine Desloovere in Brussels—live]

[Text] [Desloovere] At this moment we have Boudewijn Van Spilbeeck on the telephone directly from Kigali. Boudewijn, you have moved into the city. What have you seen and what have you been doing there?

[Van Spilbeeck] Well, Nadine, this morning we moved into the city with a convoy of Belgian and French

paratroopers to pick up the last Western refugees from the French School. This means that the evacuation for Kigali, from the capital, has been completed. All the refugees came with us. We had all kinds of vehicles at our disposal from various aid organizations as well as from UNAMIR [UN Mission in Rwanda] and from the Belgians and the French, and everybody has boarded these vehicles. It was a difficult journey, a long journey, as a part of the city is off limits because of the fighting there. So, quite a detour had to be made. During the trip, the convoy came under fire. Rwandan troops on an Army truck driving behind us returned the fire. A couple of French paratroopers also shot a few rounds. It was quite a journey. But the evacuation is finished now.

This morning, and this may be good news for those people that have family in the Rwandan interior, a Belgian convoy with armored personnel carriers has moved southward to pick up some 20 people. If this turns out to be successful, it may be repeated toward the north in the coming days.

[Desloovere] Boudewijn, the situation apparently is worsening. The rebels reportedly are involved in heavy fighting with the Army. What actually is going on?

[Van Spilbeeck] Indeed. Yesterday, upon our arrival, there was heavy artillery fire. I already told you that yesterday. It calmed down during the night. But this morning there has been extremely heavy shelling and machine gun fire in the northeast of the city in the neighborhood of the Amaholo where the UNAMIR peacekeeping forces have their headquarters, and the neighborhood of the parliament, obviously, where those 600 or possibly already 800 rebels have dug in. Those rebels apparently are advancing. There is very heavy fighting and everybody here is afraid that, once all the Westerners have left, it really will deteriorate and may become kind of a Somalia or Liberia.

[Desloovere] The government, the interim government, reportedly has fled Kigali. Do you know anything about that?

[Van Spilbeeck] I have also heard that, but I could not confirm this rumor. Indeed, those people should also be on the run. That government did not represent many parties. It was comprised mainly of people from the entourage of the dead president, and it could be expected that they would not be able to hold out.

[Desloovere] Thank you, Boudewijn.

RPF Radio Reports on Clashes

EA1204160094 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in English to Rwanda 1100 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Text] Reports reaching us say that heavy fighting took place yesterday in the areas of Mutara, Byumba, and Ruhengeri.

In the Mutara Zone, our forces inflicted heavy casualties on government forces. Some of the government soldiers

surrendered to our forces voluntarily. Many were taken as prisoners of war, while others went into disarray. And in Kigali, Presidential Guards fired heavy rockets at King Faysal Hospital killing 29 people and wounding 70 others. This took place on 10 April 1994, just two days ago.

Official on RPF Positions in Kigali

AB1204170194 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 12 Apr 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpts] Members of Rwanda's interim government, formed less than a week ago, are reported to have moved out of the capital today, where there has been heavy shelling for the sixth day running. [passage omitted]

RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] military spokesman, Dr. Emmanuel Ndahiro, is at their headquarters in Mulindi in northern Rwanda. Robin White asked him how much progress they were claiming to have made.

[Begin recording] [Ndahiro] Part of our force that has been heading toward Kigali is within and around Kigali. We are holding about four positions within and around Kigali.

[White] And when did you capture these positions?

[Ndahiro] We started fighting (?there) in the morning and just before midday, we had already taken those positions.

[White] And what is your objective? Are you trying to capture Kigali at the moment or what?

[Ndahiro] We still feel Kigali is still in chaos; there is no order and the priority objective is to reestablish law and order in that capital, and then we can think about what to do next.

[White] So, you are trying to capture Kigali?

[Ndahiro] We are being very cautious but ultimately, we are moving into Kigali.

[White] Do you not think that that is likely to cause even more bloodshed?

[Ndahiro] Inevitably, there will be bloodshed, but we shall have at least stopped the force that is busy killing our people and mainly killing the innocent civilians who are not armed. So, if we can neutralize that force, the government force, that is killing the people, we shall certainly stop fighting.

[White] You said this particular force. Which force do you mean?

[Ndahiro] Specifically the (?first) force that is busy liquidating the people is the Presidential Guard and certain elements in the Gendarmerie. So until we achieve

that primary objective of making this force incapable of operating, we shall not stop fighting.

[White] Have any people from the national Army defected to your side?

[Ndahiro] We have had some who have been captured, not necessarily defected, but in certain quarters we are told that some forces are not ready to fight and they are only being forced to fight. So, we feel that that is a potential force that can come on to our side.

[White] You have been talking about Kigali, is there fighting going on anywhere else?

[Ndahiro] Yeah, fighting is going on in the northern part of the country. We have so far, I would say, liberated most of Mutara that is the eastern part of the country in the north. We have gone far as Gabiro. Gabiro has fallen, it is in our hands now. We had earlier seized [words indistinct] Nyumba, we are shelling it. We hope to thrash other forces out, but the UN monitoring force that is in Nyumba requested us to hold our fire so that they could be able to evacuate their forces there, and we complied for as long as they are evacuating their own.

[White] Do you really believe that you can win a military victory?

[Ndahiro] I told you earlier that our intention is not a military victory. We want to stop the senseless killing that is going on in Kigali. [end recording]

RPF Movements Around Kigali Reported

LD1204165594 Brussels La Une Radio Network in French 1600 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Report by special correspondent Francois Rijkmans in Kigali]

[Text] The situation has suddenly become more tense in Kigali. The Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF], dominated by Tutsis, has taken up firm positions between the airport and the town center. According to some reports, a group of RPF fighters—perhaps a few dozen soldiers—has infiltrated to the south of the town and established itself at the top of a hill. To the north, the Front took up positions about 20 km from the capital several days ago. Add to that the battalion of 600 Front soldiers which has been in Kigali for several months as a result of the peace agreements.

It seems this evening that the three groups have started to join up. We are getting contradictory reports on the way in which the regular troops are resisting the Front's advance.

One hundred and fifty French legionnaires have started for home, leaving 350 French troops on the ground.

All the Belgians from the interior of the country have already left. There are about 50 Europeans still in Kigali, including five Belgians. Canadian and Italian planes

have been announced as coming to speed up the departures. The end of the evacuations and the departure of French and Belgian troops could be the signal for battle in Kigali.

The Belgian Embassy in Rwanda is closed this evening. The ambassador is at the airport. All the Belgian UN peacekeeping troops are concentrated at the airport. They will be given the task of taking over from the French in protecting the airport.

RPF Said Poised To Seize Kigali

AB1204181594 Paris AFP in English 1748 GMT 12 Apr 94

[By Annie Thomas]

[Excerpts] Kigali, April 12 (AFP)—Ethnic Tutsi rebels fought their way into the Rwandan capital Tuesday [12 April], sending the government, foreigners and thousands of residents fleeing in fear of a new wave of tribal bloodletting.

As intense fighting rocked several parts of the city, the Hutu-dominated interim government fled its headquarters in the Hotel des Diplomates in downtown Kigali "for a more secure place," a Rwandan soldier in the hotel said. Unconfirmed reports said the week-old government had moved to the town of Gitarama, southwest of the city.

The last foreign residents seeking to leave the city were meanwhile escorted to the airport by French and Belgian paratroopers. France, Russia, Germany and the United States said they had evacuated virtually all their nationals from the city.

In Kampala, Christine Umutoni, spokeswoman for the Tutsi-dominated Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), said its forces had entered Kigali and were about to join a battalion of 600 fellow rebels camped outside the city under a UN-sponsored peace plan approved by the two sides in August. She said RPF forces were awaiting instructions from their headquarters to seize the capital, where she said "government forces had dispersed, many of them surrendering with their arms to the RPF." The entry of the RPF rebels into the city was later confirmed by UN headquarters in New York.

The RPF totals around 20,000 rebels, as against an estimated 30,000 government troops. [passage omitted]

The latest fighting erupted after the country's long-ruling Hutu president, Juvenal Habyarimana, was killed when his plane crashed here April 6, reportedly after being hit by a rocket.

His death sparked an orgy of killing, mostly of minority Tutsis by the majority Hutus. More than 10,000 people were killed in the capital alone, according to foreign relief workers.

The RPF has said for several days that it was sending troops into the capital to "restore order" and has rejected the interim government set up after Habyarimana's death, saying it was hostile to the Tutsis' goal of sharing power. As the rebels closed in on the capital and the government fled, residents emerged from hiding in their homes, hotels and foreign missions and tried to escape an expected wave of revenge killings by the Tutsi forces.

"It's going to be carnage," predicted a Nairobi-based Rwandan diplomat. [passage omitted]

Throughout the day, troops with the UN peacekeeping force here negotiated brief halts in the fighting around the capital so that the last convoys of foreign nationals could get to the airport. But about 25 foreigners working for the International Red Cross remained behind to take care of the hundreds of wounded suffering in the city's hospitals. The Red Cross workers said a surgical team was due to arrive Wednesday despite the fighting and another group from the organization Doctors Without Borders was at the airport waiting for an opportunity to enter the city.

Meanwhile the tribal killings continued and more bodies could be seen strewn around the city's streets.

Umutoni, the RPF spokeswoman, said the rebels planned to form a broad-based administration as called for under the peace accord signed last August aimed at reconciling the Hutu majority and Tutsi minority communities prior to free elections by 1995. "We shall put in place a framework where everybody can act together in the spirit of" the Arusha peace agreement," Umutoni said. But she stressed that the RPF would not cooperate with what she called "the illegitimate (interim) government of assassins." [passage omitted]

RPF Sets Time Limit on Foreign Troops

LD1204184294 Paris France-2 Television Network in French 1800 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Interview with correspondent Philippe Boisserie in Kigali by announcer Bruno Masure in Paris—live]

[Text] [Masure] Philippe, first, can you confirm the news from the United Nations that the troops of the Patriotic Front really have entered the capital?

[Boisserie] Absolutely, Bruno. And the Rwandan Armed Forces themselves have said that the soldiers of the Rwandan Patriotic Front, those who were in the center of the town and those who this morning were on all the hills round the town, have met up.

Nevertheless, the battalions of the Rwandan Armed Forces are still there, and they are fighting bravely back. There was very intense fighting here late this afternoon.

[Masurer] Philippe, a certain number of French soldiers are still in Rwanda: what exactly will their mission be?

[Boisserie] For the moment nothing has been decided about the 350 men still here. But this evening the United Nations has deployed a unit on the airport car park which implies that it will replace the foreign troops who are occupying the airport for the moment. So it will be the United Nations that takes over from the troops. However, so far nothing has been decided.

Anyway, the Rwandan Patriotic Front has made things quite clear: It has set a time limit of 60 hours from this morning, the United Nations says. So by Thursday [14 April] evening they are saying clearly that there must not be a single foreign soldier left on Rwandan soil.

Government Said Deserting Kigali

EA1204204294 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in French to Rwanda 1815 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Text] The government, which illegally took over in Kigali on 8 April, is said to have started deserting the capital. Panicked by the fact that the Rwandan Patriotic Army is getting closer to the capital, the government members reportedly headed in unknown directions. According to reports broadcast by Radio France International, the government clique headed for the south of the country.

The government army's side is in flight. Some senior officers of the death squads have already cleared off, abandoning their men on the ground. They are Lieutenant Colonel Bahofitse of Byumba military region, and Major (Jombye), commander of (Ngawiro) camp in Mutara, known for having given military training to Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development (?armed) militias to commit the atrocities which have just hit the country, especially in Kigali, the capital. The fact that commanders have deserted gives a clear idea of the nature of the fighting.

Fighting Termed 'Extremely Violent'

LD1204201894 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Excerpts] [Announcer] In Rwanda, extremely violent fighting went on in Kigali throughout the day between government forces and the rebels of the Rwandan Patriotic Front, the RPF. Let us take stock of the military situation as described less than half an hour ago by one of our special correspondents in Kigali, Christophe Boisbouvier:

[Begin Boisbouvier recording] At nightfall this evening, the Rwandan Armed Forces were still resisting in the basin of Kigali. They are under fire from the rebels who are attacking on two fronts, in the north and in the south. In the south, they are attacking from a hill that overlooks the district of Gikondo. Their aim is to join up with the RPF pocket, which, as you know, has been holding out for six days in the area between the town and the airport. According to the latest information here, it seems that the rebels coming from the north have managed to link up with those in the pocket, but this is not certain.

This evening, for the first time we heard firing from rocket launchers. This is proof of the violence of the fighting and, again, of the resistance of the Rwandan Armed Forces—or at least those of its battalions which have not yet decided to surrender.

As far as Westerners are concerned, there has not been a single French soldier in town since the evacuation of the embassy this morning. Some Belgian units are still in two or three positions while they evacuate the last foreigners. There is also the airport where 500 Belgians and 350 French soldiers are deployed. The RPF has just told them via the United Nations that they have another three days to complete evacuating and leave.

[Announcer] Christophe Boisbouvier, this was truly a mad day in Kigali, right?

[Boisbouvier] Absolutely, a mad day indeed, where events moved very quickly. At 0600 to 0630 this morning, the rebels were arriving from the south of the town, where they were not at all expected to be. It seems that last night they managed to go round the capital through the wooded hills around the town. This is reminiscent of Vietcong tactics, somewhere else, in Asia. They surprised everybody indeed when they attacked above Gikondo. This is partly why the French Embassy had to be evacuated. [passage omitted]

In the afternoon, since the evacuation road between the town and the airport was cut, the rebels continued to progress from the south and the north, and, as I was saying, they may be joining up with the pocket which is between the town and the airport. [end recording]

[Announcer] That was Christophe Boisbouvier, one of our special correspondents in Kigali. He spoke to us on the telephone less than half an hour ago.

RPF Claims Control in North

EA1204205594 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in English to Rwanda 1900 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Excerpt] Reports reaching us say heavy fighting took place yesterday and today in the areas of Byumba, Mutara, and Ruhengeri. In all these places, our forces inflicted heavy casualties on the government forces. In the Mutara zone, the towns of Nyagatare and Gabiro are under the control of Rwandan Patriotic Front soldiers. [passage omitted]

Fighting Continuing in Kigali

AB1304091094 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 13 Apr 94

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Excerpt] The battle for power is on in Kigali. Last night, the Rwandan Patriotic Front, the RPF, said their fighters had reached the Rwandan capital to restore law and order and install a new administration. They said they had a total of 3,000 men in Kigali. Peace, they said,

was going to be restored quickly. However, after a quiet and uneventful night, a fierce gun battle began at 0430 GMT this morning with heavy artillery. [passage omitted]

Belgian Evacuation Nearly Complete

LD1304104194 Brussels La Une Radio Network in French 1000 GMT 13 Apr 94

[Excerpts] Fighting is taking place in Kigali itself. [passage omitted] The Rwandan Government is accusing the UN forces, the UNAMIR [UN Mission in Rwanda] of giving technical help to the rebels, and the Belgian soldiers of facilitating the evacuation of Rwanda Patriotic Front members from Kigali.

About 40 Belgians remained to be evacuated this morning—a dozen in Kigali and 20 to 30 inside the country. This is what we have heard from military sources in Brussels. The Belgian nationals have been located precisely and Belgian troops are going to try to go and collect them today.

Late this morning 338 expatriates arrived at Brussels airport. The Belgian ambassador in Rwanda was on the passenger list. Princess Astrid went to welcome them. [passage omitted]

RPF Official Discusses Need To Restore Order

BR1204154394 Brussels Radio 1 Network in Dutch 1130 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Interview with James Ruego, RPF representative in Brussels, by correspondent Linda Dewin in Brussels—recorded, in French with superimposed translation into Dutch]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Dewin] What are the intentions of the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF]? A coup d'etat?

[Ruego] Our primary goal is to restore order, to reestablish the constitutional state, security for everyone. After that we will adhere to the principles of the Arusha Accords. We do not wish to seize power just for its own sake.

[Dewin] But is this possible after everything that happened?"

[Ruego] It is always possible.

[Dewin] After all the massacres between the Hutus and Tutsis?

[Ruego] Yes, even after the massacres we are ready to apply the greater principles, such as national unity, and a government on a broad basis, etc. But, of course there will be, I think, some changes.

[Dewin] The question remains of who was behind the attack on the presidents? Was the RPF involved in that?

[Ruego] Not at all. We applied to the letter everything we were asked to do.

[Dewin] Nevertheless, it will be very difficult.

[Ruego] As a matter of fact, we do not have the intention to talk to these commanders of massacres. It is not to them that we will talk, but to the political parties with whom we had already started negotiating.

PDC Urges RPF, Rwandan Army To Fight 'Clique'

EA1204154594 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in French to Rwanda 1015 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Communique issued by the Christian Democratic Party; place and date not given]

[Excerpts] The president of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], Jean-Nepomucene Nayinzira, informs members of the PDC, all Rwandans, and the international community of the following: All reasonable people are saddened by the accident which led to the loss of lives of the presidents of Rwanda and Burundi and their travelling companions. When Rwandans learned about the sad death of President Habyarimana, professional killers started executing the plan that they had been drawing up for a long time, which was to assassinate all the politicians who fought for democracy and who were in favor of the implementation of the Arusha peace agreement. They killed Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana, some members of her government, heads of opposition parties, nuns and priests, members of opposition political parties, and foreigners who are opposed to the acts of violence.

The PDC emphatically denounces [words indistinct] set up on 8 April 1994 by claiming that it was made up of all the concerned parties in opposition with the former government which has been legalized by Article 8 of the Arusha peace agreement. It is also sad and shameful to see the president of the National Development Council, Mr. Theodore Sindikubagabo, calling himself the president of the Republic, basing this on Article 42 of the Constitution. He is among those who abrogated it by decree 18/94 of 3 August 1993, concerning the revision of the Constitution as mentioned in the Arusha agreement. [passage omitted]

The PDC calls upon government troops, the RPF, all Rwandans and friends of Rwanda to join together to fight the clique which is devastating the country.

Tanzania

Government Plans Evacuation of Remaining Citizens

EA1204211294 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania External Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Text] The Government of Tanzania is exploring the possibility of evacuating the remaining Tanzanians from

Rwanda by road to Rusumo. A statement issued today by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation said a vessel owned by the Tanzania Railway Corporation, MV Mongozo, is on standby at Bujumbura port to take the affected evacuees who are now in Bujumbura. The statement said a group of Tanzanian nationals who have been evacuated from Kigali arrived in Bujumbura last Sunday [10 April]. It said those evacuated include the families of our embassy staff and Tanzanians working with the Kagera Basin Organization, KBO.

The statement further reiterated Tanzania's readiness to continue with the role of the facilitator to the Rwanda conflict and urges all parties concerned to abide by the Arusha peace agreement which was signed by the parties to the conflict.

Meanwhile, Tanzania's ambassador to Rwanda, Saleh Boi Tambwe, has left Dar es Salaam for Bujumbura to supervise the evacuation of the Tanzanian nationals.

Zaire

Monsengwo on Law on Premiership, Rwanda Crisis

BR1204143194 Brussels L'ECHO in French 12 Apr 94
p 2

[Interview with HCR President Monsignor Laurent Monsengwo by Didier Grogna in Brussels; date not given: "Monsengwo Still Believes in Political Dialogue"]

[Text] Last week, at the end of fierce debates, the High Council of the Republic [HCR]-Zairian Transitional Parliament [PT] finally adopted the constitutional law, the veritable reference for the transition to democracy. On Saturday [9 April], the law was promulgated. In particular, it offers the opposition a 10-day period in which to present a consensus prime minister accepted by presidential circles. Etienne Tshisekedi, the prime minister elected by the National Conference, will not necessarily be reelected to his post because the text adopted does not refer to that National Conference. However, the latter considered that the prime minister is an institution on the same basis as the president of the Republic, the president of the HCR, the courts and tribunals. For Tshisekedi's supporters, the adopted text betrays the spirit of the former CNS [Sovereign National Conference] and gives too prominent a role to presidential circles and hence to Mobutu himself. According to these people, the responsibility for this betrayal rests mainly with HCR President Monsignor Laurent Monsengwo. On his way to Rome, where he will spend a month taking part in the first synod of African bishops, he made a brief stopover in Brussels. This provided an opportunity to ask him for some clarifications on the latest political developments in Zaire.

[Grogna] The HCR-PT has just ended its work and the text has been promulgated. Has the best solution been found?

[Monsengwo] We needed a transitional constitution that satisfied the whole political class. The first constitution, stemming from the CNS and adopted by the whole political class, experienced some difficulties. That led to consultations. The agreement reached in the past few days on a constitutional law based on the same fundamental principles and the same institutional order as the CNS is a very important event. This document, accepted by all, will make it possible to put the country back on track.

[Grogna] You say "accepted by all." However a section of the opposition does not seem to support it....

[Monsengwo] As far as I know, the document has been adopted in an entirely valid way from the legal viewpoint and according to the parliamentary customs. The famous Article 76 with the formula that gives the opposition the initiative in choosing the prime minister and requires it to inform presidential circles of this, was voted on in the normal way. That left a minor point of disagreement on the fact that the HCR takes control of the issue if there is disagreement within the political class; it has been removed because we found a compromise wording which satisfied the concerns of all sides. The disputed phrase has become: "Once this period is over (10 days—L'ECHO editor's note), the HCR takes control of the issue."

This document has therefore been adopted in an absolutely proper way. I think that there is not the slightest doubt and that the document will not be resubmitted to the plenary session because the latter has given full powers to the office to verify that the text is in order. That has been done.

The document has therefore been adopted by everybody and even the USORAS [Sacred Union of the Radical Opposition], which left during the vote, came back for the closing ceremony.

[Grogna] You spoke of difficulties encountered by the transitional document adopted by the CNS. Some important points from that document seem to have been excluded, like the one making provision for the prime minister to be one of the transitional institutions....

[Monsengwo] Certain points were not excluded. We simply left it to those who refer to the CNS institutional order to act accordingly. It is for them to say what they believe.

[Grogna] Knowing very well that, if they continue to support Tshisekedi, there will be deadlock....

[Monsengwo] I do not see why there should be deadlock. The question is why some people express reservations about Tshisekedi. They must have a motive and the opposition can try to find a solution to this problem. The

opposition should respond to the reasoned views of the various sides to reassure them.

Dialogue is vital. We aim to create a government of national unity. It cannot be formed without consultation and dialogue. This dialogue must start at the level of the appointment of the prime minister in order to encourage the formation of the government. It is not enough to impose a prime minister, those who are appointed to work with him must agree to join his government. The problems connected with the formation of such a government can be cleared up during discussions relating to the prime minister. We must succeed in reassuring each other.

I do not see things in terms of deadlock but in terms of consultation during which each expresses his viewpoint and reassures the others. Zaire's real problem is a problem of mutual guarantee. It serves no purpose to try to impose things.

[Grogna] The scenario therefore makes provision for the opposition to present a candidate accepted by presidential circles. Does that rule out Etienne Tshisekedi?

[Monsengwo] It does not automatically rule him out. But it is important to understand what has happened. We were faced with two camps which were based on a different institutional order. For some, there was a power vacuum at the top and it was therefore necessary to elect a prime minister; for the others, there was no vacuum. We wanted to prevent this problem of the power vacuum handicapping the work of the HCR. Indeed, the power vacuum is a constitutional problem which falls within the scope of the Supreme Court of Justice. Resorting to it would have taken time because of the legal procedures. That is why we asked each side to withdraw its demands.

Some were asked to stop talking about electing the prime minister; others to stop referring to election during the CNS which was no longer vital. The constitutional problem of the power vacuum was therefore left to one side and it was left to the opposition, which invokes the CNS' institutional order, to act accordingly and appoint the prime minister. This order makes provision for the prime minister to be able to leave his office. This means in general that the opposition can confirm him or change him according to the situation.

[Grogna] Has the president given you guarantees? This is not the first time that he has announced his involvement but has done nothing.

[Monsengwo] The president is an institution on the same basis as the HCR-PT, the government, the courts and tribunals. Each of us must shoulder his responsibilities, in accordance with the constitutional text which governs us. The head of state is a participant in the dialogue. He has no special guarantee to give, other than those stemming from the constitutional text.

[Grogna] Do you have assurances that he will adhere to that text?

[Monsengwo] I do not see why he should not. He has followed the discussions relating to this text and the principles which underlie the texts have been accepted by his political family.

[Grogna] This would not be the first time that he had failed to follow the recommendations of his political family. There have been precedents in recent years and especially during the CNS....

[Monsengwo] I do not think there have been precedents aside from the institutional order which has not been accepted because presidential circles had left the CNS debating hall. It is important to know whether or not it left at the president's behest.

[Grogna] Your theme has always been "no winners or losers." Have you succeeded in ensuring that?

[Monsengwo] Yes, I think so. We have arrived at a series of points of agreement which have been drawn up into an institutional system accepted by everybody, because even those who left the hall returned.

We hope that the appointment of the prime minister will take place in the same spirit of cooperation with a great degree of concessions on all sides.

[Grogna] Do you think that the political class will succeed in appointing a prime minister in 10 days?

[Monsengwo] I do not see why it should not succeed. If it is not possible, we will assess the situation in the HCR and ask the question of how a solution can be found.

[Grogna] If Etienne Tshisekedi is not the opposition's candidate, who is now likely to resist the president's pressures?

[Monsengwo] I do not want to concern myself with this question of candidates. I am dealing with principles, not individuals. I have never had anybody in mind.

[Grogna] The press is accusing you of betrayal....

[Monsengwo] There are two possibilities. Either these people who are saying that do not understand the subtlety of the approaches or they are insincere. Or perhaps they have never read the mechanisms of the institutional system which we have just set up. Anybody who knows these texts cannot claim that the CNS' institutional system has been betrayed.

[Grogna] You are going to spend one month in Rome; Joseph Ileo, the HCR first vice president is very ill and is receiving treatment in Belgium. This therefore means that the HCR will be chaired by the second vice president who is a member of presidential circles....

[Monsengwo] First, I think that the HCR settlement is fairly clear. I do not have to be there for the prime minister's appointment. The office is organized in such a

way that my absence does not present any problem. With regard to the second vice president acting as chairman, I think that everybody must realize that the HCR office is everybody's office and not just a bipolar body.

[Grogna] What are your thoughts on the events in Rwanda?

[Monsengwo] These are very painful events. I hope that the situation can return to normal as quickly as possible in the framework of a democratic system.

[Grogna] Could the Rwandan lesson benefit the Zairians?

[Monsengwo] I think that we have always avoided violence. I hope that the Zairians will continue to rely on nonviolence for the solution to the problems facing us because our country must get back to work.

Opposition Coalition Expels UDI for 'Betrayal'

*AB0804114594 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 7 Apr 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It will appear that the Zairian opposition Sacred Union is not as rock solid as it used to be. One of the parties in the coalition has been kicked out and it is partly over the leadership of Etienne Tshisekedi who is locked in a struggle with President Mobutu over who should be Zaire's prime minister. From Kinshasa, (Makele Urung) telexed this report:

After a meeting that stretched late into the night, the Sacred Union general assembly delivered its chilling verdict. The centrist Union of Independent Democrats, UDI, supported largely by businessmen and technocrats, was no longer part of the opposition coalition. The party was accused of betraying the spirit of the national conference and of violating the principles of the Sacred Union alliance.

The expulsion was clearly an attempt by hardliners within the alliance to discipline the troops for daring to challenge the claim of opposition leader Etienne Tshisekedi to the post of prime minister. In this regard the UDI is accused of having made two mistakes. First, it did not join a mass opposition walkout in Parliament last week in protest against the adoption of a constitutional article which allowed candidates other than Etienne Tshisekedi to stand for the premiership. The UDI then added insult to injury by helping to launch the URD [Union for the Republic and Democracy], which is an opposition subplatform widely seen as a challenge to Tshisekedi's authority.

Tshisekedi supporters have other strong reasons to suspect the UDI. The party's leading light, Kengo wa Dondo, is being tipped as a potential prime minister if in the end Tshisekedi agrees to step down. Already the opposition press has launched a bitter campaign against Kengo who is the son of a Polish father and a Rwandan mother. The press says he is not a true Zairian and therefore he's not suitable for the post of prime minister.

Ethiopia

Commission Completes Work on Draft Constitution

Chairman Explains Provisions

EA0804194094 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 8 Apr 94

[Text] The Constitution Commission has said it would submit the draft constitution to the Council of Representatives early next week. The draft document, which the chairman of the commission, Mr. Kifle Wedajo, said at a press conference was an outcome of a great deal [word indistinct] and compromises, guarantees basic human, democratic, and political rights. Mr. Kifle said the document stipulates the formation of parliamentary system of government, with the prime minister fully responsible for the parliament, and a nominal head of state. It also provides for a federal system of governance, whereby the federal units will have very [words indistinct] of internal governance as well as very strong participation in the central government.

The chairman said the proposed parliament will have two chambers: the upper house, House of the Council of Federation, and the lower house, where the public are represented through delegates elected by them. According to Mr. Kifle, members of the commission agreed on the ownership of land and the right to self-determination up to secession. He said the majority of members of the commission supported the view of government land ownership, while the minority opted for mixed planned ownership. Mr. Kifle said federal regional governments will be drawn along the ethnic boundary demarcation which is now in force.

Draft Submitted to President

EA0804213594 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 8 Apr 94

[Excerpts] The Constitution Commission today submitted the draft constitution to the Council of Representatives. Commission Chairman Kifle Wedajo presented the document to the Council through President Meles Zenawi. Wagaye Bekle has the details.

[Begin Wagaye recording] Mr. Kifle said during the ceremony that the commission, in its multifaceted activities to fulfill the responsibilities entrusted to it by the Council of Representatives, had all the necessary cooperation and support of the government. [passage omitted]

Receiving the documents, the president thanked the commission on behalf of the Council and the people for preparing and presenting the draft constitution on time.

The Council of Representatives will start its discussion on the draft constitution early next week. It will then go

to the public for discussion and then onto the constitutional congress, which will have the right to amend it. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Kenya

Parliament Briefed on Burnt Forest Clashes

EA0804192594 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1830 GMT 7 Apr 94

[From the "Day in Parliament" program]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] An assistant minister in the office of the president, Julius Ole Sunkuli, today informed the House that 18 people have died and scores of others injured in ethnic fighting between Kalenjins and Kikuyus in the Burnt Forest area of Uasin Gishu district. In a ministerial statement regarding the situation in the area, Mr. Sunkuli further told the House that so far 28 people have been arrested in connection with fighting. [passage omitted]

He gave the breakdown of those killed as 12 Kikuyus, five Kalenjins, and one person of unknown origin. Those arrested include 18 Kalenjins, seven Kikuyus, and three Luhya. Those arrested have been charged with being in possession of dangerous weapons and being in possession of firearms, Mr. Sunkuli said.

Responding to the assistant minister's statement, the official leader of the opposition, Wamalwa Kijana, said the government must be firm and resolve to end the tribal clashes. Mr. Wamalwa charged that the government seemed to pay lip service to the recurrent tribal clashes and called for a permanent solution to the issue. He warned that if the clashes went unchecked there was a danger of an outbreak of civil war in the country. The leader of the opposition wondered why not a single member of the opposition had been arraigned in a court of law for being involved in the clashes, as alleged by the government.

Mr. Mwai Kibaki, member for Othaya, DP [Democratic Party], who on Thursday [31 March] last week sought a ministerial statement regarding the tribal clashes in Burnt Forest, responding to the assistant minister's statement, charged that the people burning houses and committing atrocities in the area seemed properly equipped and were well organized. The member asserted that the curfew imposed in the area was bound to serve no purpose since houses had already been burnt. He wondered which houses they were supposed to go to since theirs have been burnt. Mr. Kibaki said the country had enough security personnel capable of maintaining law and order in a single division. [passage omitted]

Calm Returns to Area

EA0804205094 Nairobi KBC Television Network in English 1830 GMT 8 Apr 94

[Excerpt] The Uasin Gishu district commissioner [DC], Mr. Wilson Chepkwony, has said the government was

doing everything possible to assist those who had been affected by clashes which flared up some time back in the Burnt Forest area, adding that calm had been restored.

The DC, speaking when he chaired a leaders' meeting called to discuss the security in the region, said the government had donated 3,000 bags of maize to the people who had fled the area and had now gone back to their farms, and warned the press against writing stories meant to incite people in the area. [passage omitted]

Uganda

Rwandan Shells Hit Southwest Areas; Border Calm
*EA1204163194 Nairobi KNA in English 1330 GMT
12 Apr 94*

[Text] Kampala, 12 Apr (KNA)—Ugandan border villages in Ntungamo and Kabale districts came under attack from Rwandan troops on Sunday [10 April], the independent MONITOR newspaper reported Tuesday. Dr. Ruhakana Rugunda, works, transport and communications minister and National Resistance Council (NRC) (Parliament) member for Kabale Municipality, on Tuesday confirmed the shelling, but said he lacked details. "We don't have any specific details of the incident," he said.

The state-owned NEW VISION newspaper said four artillery shells from the Rwandan hill of Muriha landed in Kamwezi in Kabale District on Sunday near the UN Military Observers' team [UN Observer Mission for Uganda and Rwanda—UNOMUR] station. The shells from Rwandan Government troops currently engaged in a shoot out with the rebel Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPA) hit Kamwezi at midday, but caused no injury or damage to property.

Increased fighting between the Armed Forces and the RPA has been reported since the death of Rwandan President Major General Juvenal Habyarimana in a plane crash on Wednesday.

The situation along the Uganda-Rwanda border areas is, however, said to be calm, although World Food Program (WFP) relief supplies for Rwanda have been stuck in Uganda's border town of Kabale. The trucks were headed for Kigali and other turmoil-hit areas in the north of the country before the outbreak of the chaos in Rwanda. UNOMUR is meanwhile reported to have increased the frequency of its patrols across the border.

When the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) invaded Rwanda from Uganda in 1990, Rwanda Government

troops retaliated with artillery attacks. Rwanda has accused Uganda of active support for the RPF rebels.

Meanwhile, hundreds of Rwandan civilians from the Ruhengeri region have continued to enter Uganda and Zaire as they flee the fighting between the RPF and government troops, THE NEW VISION reported.

Reports from the border adjoining the three countries said civilians had not been directly affected by the fresh clashes between the two sides, but had been scared away by the sound of gunfire, which could be heard from a close range.

In spite the growing chaos in the troubled state, a number of Rwandan refugees have continued to enter Rwanda through safe areas under the RPA after leaving camps in Uganda. A lorry full of refugees was reportedly seen crossing into Rwanda through an unofficial entry point on Sunday.

Museveni Hails Election Results, Participation
*EA0804194594 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in
English 1400 GMT 8 Apr 94*

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has congratulated all NRC [National Resistance Council] members who participated in the peaceful, free, and fair Constituent Assembly elections which were held in the country about two weeks ago. The president, who was addressing a special session of the NRC in Kampala today, told both winners and losers that the overall winner of the elections is the country, because of the peaceful and open manner in which they were held. He advised those who support the continuation of the Movement type of government not to shut out support, but to accommodate any Ugandan who says he is for the Movement system, regardless of his past and present performance or connections. He also advised those who support the reintroduction of the multiparty system now to ensure what they say is responsible and appealed to them not to incite hatred among the people.

Earlier, the president called for a minute's silence in memory of Presidents Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda and Cyprien Ntaryamira, who died in a plane crash on Wednesday [6 April] night. He described their death as a tragic event. Commenting on the problems in Rwanda and Burundi, Mr. Museveni lamented the overinternationalization of African problems, which tends to make people concentrate on winning the ear of the outsiders instead of listening to their compatriots. Citing Uganda as an example, he said the people must be left alone to solve their problems themselves, adding that he advocates African solutions to African problems, regional solutions to regional issues, and national solutions to national problems.

International Mediators Begin Meetings With Leaders

Further on Government Involvement

MB1204153594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1432
GMT 12 Apr 94

[Text] Johannesburg April 12 SAPA—International mediators began arriving in Johannesburg on Tuesday [12 April] to help resolve the constitutional deadlock between the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], amid reports that the government would also become a party to the mediation process.

Former British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington was the first of the seven foreign mediators to arrive on Tuesday, but declined to comment on prospects for the mediation. He said he and ex-U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger felt honoured to have been invited to mediate.

The other mediators invited are Mr Justice H K Bhagwati of India, Mr Justice A Leon Higginbotham of the United States of America, Prof Paul Kevenhorster of Germany, Mr Justice Antonio la Pergola of Italy and Prof Jean Antonie Laponce of Canada.

The terms of reference for the mediation process will be determined once they have all arrived.

Meanwhile, the government who until now has been lukewarm about the mediation process, fearing it could reopen a range of already-settled constitutional issues, will join the mediation process.

ANC Secretary-General Cyril Ramaphosa told Transitional Executive Council members on Tuesday although it was originally intended only to involve the ANC and the IFP, negotiators at Friday's leader's summit at Skukuza in the Kruger National Park had decided the government should become a party to the mediation.

He however warned against IFP expectations that the elections might be postponed. "The IFP seems to be getting into the mediation process in the hope that the process will result in the date of elections being postponed.

"The election date is sacrosanct, not even the mediation process can tamper with it," Mr Ramaphosa added.

ANC President Nelson Mandela on Tuesday said he was confident the mediation could resolve the deadlock over the IFP's participation in the election as well as the role of Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini under a new constitution.

Speaking in Johannesburg, Mr Mandela said the mediation process was an "important development" which raised the possibility of solving the problem "of some of those who are outside the process". "They (the mediators) have a very difficult job indeed" after the "lack of success in the meeting last Friday".

Mr Mandela said he would make "special recommendations" to the mediators "so that their efforts can as far as possible be successful".

Should mediation fail, talks would continue with the parties involved. "Dialogue is our important weapon," he told reporters.

Meanwhile, Constitutional Development Deputy Minister Fanus Schoeman said on Tuesday the mediation should revolve around guaranteeing a free election as there was no time to renegotiate the interim constitution.

He said the government had doubts about the draft mediation guidelines to resolve the deadlock. According to the guidelines, the interim constitution would have to be virtually renegotiated, according to Mr Schoeman. But there was little time for this.

He said that specific parts of the guidelines should rather be used to bring the IFP into the constitutional process by obtaining the party's permission for a free election in kwaZulu.

The IFP could still get involved in constitutional negotiations after the elections, he said.

Kissinger Comments on Efforts

MB1204194094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1918
GMT 12 Apr 94

[Text] Johannesburg April 12 SAPA—Politicians, VIPs and journalists met at a central Johannesburg hotel on Tuesday [12 April] night to welcome seven international mediators who will attempt to resolve constitutional differences between the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] and the African National Congress and stem violence in Natal/kwaZulu.

Mediation spokesman former U.S. Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger told the conference, which was attended by IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi and ANC Natal Premier Jacob Zuma, the country was worth the trouble.

"This is a country that's suffered like few others; been divided like few others...it's worth the dedication and effort."

Mr Kissinger said that if anybody had told him when at the time of Zimbabwe's independence he would be in South Africa 18 years later, "with apartheid a memory," he would have thought the person crazy.

He said he had met both ANC leader Nelson Mandela and Mr Buthelezi in previous years. Mr Mandela was "one of the great figures of the epoch...and I remember how passionately Mr Buthelezi criticised the government and the institutions of that time".

With a nod also at Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha who attended the conference on behalf of the government, Mr Kissinger praised the "truly heroic effort by the chief actors to overcome their memories, their suffering and doubts".

Mr Buthelezi said in his address his party was entering the mediation process with expectation but also with trepidation. The country was divided by a deep wound which had to be healed before elections.

"The spirit of a miracle must emerge," he said.

ANC, IFP 'Positive' About Mediation

MB1204205094 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 2000 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Text] Both African National Congress and Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) leaders are positive that a solution to the constitutional impasse could be found. They were speaking at tonight's launch of the international mediation initiative, an exercise which is being brokered by the Consultative Business Movement. Conrad Burke has the story:

[Begin recording] [Burke] They gathered tonight, seven international mediators and representatives of South Africa's three major political parties. The task over the next 10 days: to break the constitutional deadlock between the IFP and the ANC, something that has eluded South African negotiators. IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and ANC representative Jacob Zuma sounded positive notes.

[Buthelezi] I call for a new spirit to descend upon us, to inspire our actions and the actions of the mediators. You must find a just and fair constitutional compromise under a constitution which is a constitution for all freedom-aspiring South Africans.

[Zuma] We believe there will be a solution, because we believe that all parties, with all the difficulties, are keen to reach a settlement in this country.

[Burke] Foreign Minister Pik Botha offered government assistance. They'll probably be asked to pick up the tab. But the government is not yet directly involved in the mediation exercise. It wants the terms of reference to be clarified first. Leading the mediators, Dr. Henry Kissinger said what was happening in South Africa was important for all mankind.

[Kissenger] We in turn will make every effort to bridge the remaining distances, because we are all in sight of a tremendous achievement of the human spirit.

[Burke] The mediation team includes Lord Peter Carrington and five leading international experts. They'll be meeting at a closed venue near Johannesburg. [end recording]

Solutions reached during mediation had to be translated as amendments to the interim constitution to enable the IFP to take part in the elections.

Reiterating his commitment to democracy, Mr Buthelezi said he hoped that in this way the IFP would be allowed a stake in the constitution "so we can also see it as our own".

Mr Zuma said the ANC trusted the integrity of the mediators. "Nobody will think there's anything up the sleeve. We will all take your views honestly."

Mr Botha said the presence of the seven mediators, all of them eminent in their own right, showed the first world had not forgotten South Africa and wanted it to succeed.

Indian Chief Justice Mr Justice P N Bhagawathi told SAPA after the conference the mediators had not yet received their terms of reference.

In a statement on Monday, the Consultative Business Movement, which is co-ordinating the mediation, said all outstanding matters regarding international mediation had been successfully resolved at an IFP/ANC joint working group meeting on April 10.

Some analysts, notably Anthea Jeffrey of the South African Institute of Race Relations, have said that before the mediation gets to "outstanding constitutional matters" it will first have to address the deadlock between the two parties on the election date. The ANC has said the April 27 deadline is "sacrosanct"; the IFP has said constitutional compromises mean little if it has no time to prepare itself for an election focused on the compromises.

Asked about this issue at the conference on Tuesday night, Mr Buthelezi told SAPA he was not totally [word indistinct] with the terms of reference.

"But in my opinion it (postponement of the elections) is absolutely vital if we are going to get an all-inclusive solution."

When asked about the same issue, Mr Zuma offered no reply.

Information about where the mediation will take place is being carefully guarded.

The mediation team is:

Mr Justice P N Bhagwati, India;

Lord Peter Carrington, United Kingdom;

Mr Justice A Leon Higginbotham, United States of America;

Prof Paul Kevenhorster, Germany;

Dr Henry Kissinger, U.S.;

Mr Justice Antonio la Pergola, Italy; and

Prof Jean Antonie Laponce, Canada.

De Klerk: IFP Participation Unlikely

MB1304063494 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 13 Apr 94

[Text] State President F.W. de Klerk has confirmed that his government is to be a party to the international mediation process between the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] and the ANC.

Addressing the media after meeting international mediators Henry Kissinger of the United States and Lord Carrington of Britain at his official residence in Pretoria last night, Mr. de Klerk said he was optimistic that another summit meeting of the key political players could take place by next week, but he said logistical problems virtually ruled out participation in the election by the Inkatha Freedom Party. Mr. de Klerk gave his approval for a document he had been given containing the terms of reference and time frames thrashed out by the working groups of the ANC, the IFP and the government. He said it was now up to the ANC, IFP and kwaZulu government to give their approval.

[Begin de Klerk recording] What now remains—if I may focus on the mediation process—is finalization of the terms of reference in the procedures. I have been given a document which I regard as a relatively good document which is the result of representatives from the three, four main parties having met during today. This document is now being put before the principals from all sides, and if agreement is reached, the mediation can start almost immediately. I would not rule out another summit. [end recording]

Election Date Not Part of Mediation

MB1304092894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0907 GMT 13 Apr 94

[Text] Johannesburg April 13 SAPA—Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and former British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington would not mediate if the date of elections was included in the mediators' terms of reference, Mr Kissinger said on Wednesday [13 April].

Speaking briefly outside a private Houghton home where the two mediators met African National Congress President Nelson Mandela, Mr Kissinger said the election date had not been included in the terms of reference the seven mediators received on Sunday.

The mediators are in South Africa to help mediate in the election impasse between the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP]. Mediation is expected to begin on Wednesday (today).

Mr Kissinger said the election date, or what Mr Mandela called the "date of freedom for South Africa", was clearly not a subject of mediation. He said the mediators were prepared only to mediate on constitutional issues, the implementation of which would be left to South Africans. His statement is likely to cause concern in the

IFP camp, which insists that the mediators also consider changing the election to a later date to allow the IFP a fair chance to campaign in the event the party decides to participate.

Mr Mandela said he welcomed the government taking part in mediation. An agreement could not be effective without the involvement of the government. The amended terms of reference were reasonable, he said.

Mr Mandela also said the election date was not on the agenda for mediation. The ANC, IFP and government would meet at 2 PM on Wednesday to come to a final agreement on the terms of reference, he said.

The draft was a good document and a basis from which to move on the question of mediation. "My own attitude is positive," Mr Mandela said.

Lord Carrington said the mediators had come to South Africa "to do what we can to help", but it would be up to South Africans to find their own solutions. "There has been a positive attitude on behalf of those we have seen," he said.

Mediation Comes to 'Abrupt Halt'

MB1304103794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1026 GMT 13 Apr 94

[Text] Johannesburg April 13 SAPA—The international mediation process ground to an abrupt halt on Wednesday [13 April] morning when kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi accused the government and the African National Congress of unilaterally changing the terms of reference. Mr Buthelezi accused the ANC and the government of colluding to keep the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] out of the election by not allowing the mediators to consider a change in the election dates.

An irate Mr Buthelezi accused the government and the ANC of reneging on the terms of reference agreed to between the ANC and the IFP at the weekend. The international mediators, including Henry Kissinger and Lord Carrington were holed up in a Johannesburg hotel room for discussions while Mr Buthelezi and his team waited in the lobby. They were due to have departed to a secret location to begin the mediation intended to resolve outstanding constitutional issues.

Dr Kissinger, after a meeting with ANC President Nelson Mandela on Wednesday morning, said the mediators did not consider the election date to be part of the terms of reference. The initial terms of reference agreed to by a joint IFP/ANC working group on Sunday made no mention of the election dates. However, the IFP has consistently maintained that the resolution of constitutional differences that have so far kept it out of the elections would inevitably reopen the debate on the election dates.

At the Skukuza summit last Friday, it was agreed that the government would join the mediation process as a full

participant. Following this, new terms of reference had been drafted that specifically entrench April 26-28 as the election dates.

Mr Buthelezi said he received the new draft on Tuesday night and that he objected to it. On Tuesday, ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa told the Transitional Executive Council he wanted to make it clear that a postponement of the election was not up for negotiation. In a reference to the IFP, Mr Ramaphosa said there were parties who still hoped the elections could be postponed. He was later involved with Deputy Constitutional Development Minister Fanus Schoeman in drawing up the new terms of reference.

Mr Buthelezi said his negotiators would meet the ANC on Wednesday afternoon to try iron out their differences on the terms of reference. "The new draft (of the terms of reference) is not acceptable to us. The ANC and the government are trying to make sure there is no chance of discussing a new election date," he said.

He said the ANC and the government had brought the mediators to South Africa under false pretences.

Buthelezi on Continuing Talks

MB1304121394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1148 GMT 13 Apr 94

[Report by Connien Molusi]

[Excerpts] Johannesburg April 13 SAPA—Explicit exclusion of a change in the election date in the terms of reference for international mediation on Wednesday [13 April] grounded efforts by Dr Henry Kissinger and Lord Carrington to mediate the Inkatha Freedom Party's [IFP] objection to the interim constitution. IFP President Mangosuthu Buthelezi objected to the new terms of reference, drafted with the government's participation on Tuesday, which explicitly state the election date is not an issue for mediation. [passage omitted]

Asked what would take the mediation process forward in the light of the IFP's objection, Mr Buthelezi said he was not intent on "putting new terms of reference as if I am demanding ultimatums".

"There is nothing I prescribe as Buthelezi." The IFP had already had to climb down on its original demands on mediation.

KwaZulu health minister and chief negotiator Dr Ben Ngubane said there were a lot of things they had objected to but had carried on with negotiations.

Mr Buthelezi said any further development in mediation would depend on the attitude of the mediators. He had had breakfast with former U.S. Secretary of State Dr Kissinger and former British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington on Wednesday morning and had bid them goodbye. He did not know and would not want to

speculate on how his supporters would react to the hitches that threatened to scupper the mediation efforts, he said

In a statement issued later, Dr Kissinger and Lord Carrington said they had had "extremely useful" meetings with the leaders of the government, ANC and IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] subsequent to the opening reception of the international mediation forum.

They said senior negotiators for the three parties would be meeting in Pretoria from 12PM on Wednesday (today) to finalise terms of reference for the mediation. The seven mediators and their advisors held a meeting on Wednesday to discuss matters that arose from the meetings with the three leaders earlier in the day. The mediation would commence once agreement on the terms of reference had been reached by the parties, the statement said.

AVF Says Mediators Put Afrikaners at Disadvantage

MB1304114594 Pretoria Radio Pretoria in Afrikaans 0530 GMT 13 Apr 94

[Text] The Afrikaner Freedom Front [AVF] has mixed feelings over the international mediators who have just arrived in South Africa. The AVF says the presence of British and American mediators, Lord David Carrington and Dr. Henry Kissinger, will put the Boer-Afrikaners and other whites in South Africa at an even greater disadvantage.

Similar interference in the old Rhodesia led to the forcing of former premier Ian Smith into a settlement, and the action held nothing good for the whites of Rhodesia.

The AVF trusts that the mediators are in South Africa to find a solution rather than force the Zulus into surrendering to the ANC and communism. According to the AVF, the mediators, with the aid of former prime minister John Vorster, forced Mr. Ian Smith to surrender. The Lancaster summit saw to it that the whites of Rhodesia received nothing, the AVF said. The AVF contends that the mediators' first task should be to see to it that the National Party-ANC alliance is convinced into postponing the election. Thereafter, they could play a more meaningful role in negotiations.

They should also see to it that the violence in kwaZulu/Natal comes to an end. The military presence and the state of emergency in the region create an intimidating climate. The AVF said a settlement in the self-determination of a free Zulu nation will not be found in this way.

PAC Welcomes International Mediation Efforts

MB1204195494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1900 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Report by M. Schnehage]

[Text] Johannesburg Apr 12 SAPA—The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] on Tuesday [12 April] welcomed international mediation to solve the constitutional deadlock involving the African National Congress, the Inkatha Freedom Party, the Zulu monarchy and the government. A PAC statement issued on Tuesday suggested media tors consider "dropping" clauses from the interim constitution which prejudiced certain parties "and leaving the entire matter of the constitutional future to the elected constituent assembly to resolve".

"This will level the playing field and should open the way for participation by all in the elections".

The PAC also suggested that all security forces should immediately be placed under joint control by the political parties, "including the IFP". "This will ensure all-round respect for law and order and increase the chances for an election which will be free, fair and without intimidation", the statement concluded.

ANC's Ramaphosa Confident of Settlement With Zulus

MB0904181294 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 9 Apr 94

[Text] In Port Elizabeth ANC chief negotiator Cyril Ramaphosa said he is confident that a settlement on the position of the Zulu king can be reached by next Thursday. Mr. Ramaphosa said he was optimistic that the task group set up after the summit meeting could reach an acceptable compromise which would then be presented to a multiparty forum.

Comments on Possible Agreement

MB0904201994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1931 GMT 9 Apr 94

[Report by Juliette Saunders]

[Text] Port Elizabeth April 9 SAPA—The United Nations and the constitutional court will be asked to underwrite any agreement on the Zulu monarchy to hold the African National Congress to a firm guarantee, Cyril Ramaphosa said on Saturday [9 April] night.

The ANC's chief negotiator said proposals agreed to by the king, the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], government and his party could also be placed before the multi-party negotiations council. Mr Ramaphosa said the measures were necessary because it was impossible to call for a new session of parliament in the coming weeks.

"We want to show this is not a gimmick, we are in earnest. Any agreement we reach we will take to the international community which is represented at the UN and we will ask them to acknowledge it, so that the IFP and the king can have the same certainty (as if parliament had endorsed the deal). This agreement or solemn pact can be forwarded to the constitutional court as another form of guarantee."

The multi-party forum could also be asked to reconvene to discuss the agreement to make the agreement as inclusive as possible, Mr Ramaphosa told 100-plus guests in an address to business people in Port Elizabeth. "The ANC is determined to walk the extra mile for an all-inclusive settlement."

Mr Ramaphosa said IFP President Mangosuthu Buthelezi had again suggested a postponement of the election at Friday's leaders summit in the Kruger National Park. "We had to say no. That would plunge the country into an upheaval which is far greater than anything we have ever seen."

The ANC was disappointed that its proposals to accommodate the Zulu monarch's ceremonial powers were not accepted at the summit. "We had a feeling of disappointment in our hearts," Mr Ramaphosa said.

But during side meetings and private discussions, the Zulu monarch's delegation indicated they were pleased with several positive aspects in the ANC's proposals. And in fairness, he said, the ANC also recognised positive aspects in the suggestions by the king and Mr Buthelezi.

Earlier on Saturday Mr Ramaphosa said he was hopeful that a compromise settlement could be reached by Thursday to accommodate the position of King Zwelithini in a new dispensation.

IFP Promises Aggression if No Role in Election

MB1304065994 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 13 Apr 94

[Text] Transvaal IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] official, Humphrey Ndlovu, says the party will take up arms if the election proceeds without it. He told the ZIANA [ZIMBABWE INTER-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY] news agency of Zimbabwe that the IFP had the capacity to survive a war with the South African Army, but he declined to elaborate on what resources were available to the IFP.

Mr. Ndlovu was commenting on the mediation process aimed at solving the constitutional impasse between his party and the ANC. Mr. Ndlovu said he was pessimistic about the negotiations, and warned of catastrophe if the election went ahead without the IFP.

TEC To Strengthen Natal Emergency Regulations

MB1204150994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1334 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Report by Patrick Bulger]

[Text] Pretoria April 12 SAPA—The Transitional Executive Council [TEC] would strengthen the Natal/kwaZulu emergency regulations, the TEC decided on Tuesday [12 April]. The effect of the additions to the emergency regulations would be to empower the Independent Electoral Commission to conduct elections in

the territory in the face of kwaZulu government and Inkatha Freedom Party opposition to the poll.

TEC delegate and SA Communist Party Chairman Joe Slovo introduced a resolution which he said would remove the element of discretion from the kwaZulu authorities in deciding on what facilities it would make available for the elections. He said the kwaZulu government could not be allowed to exercise its discretion because it had not displayed goodwill towards the elections.

The exact nature of the additions to the regulations was left to the TEC's structures to decide.

Mr Slovo said the new regulations would empower the Independent Electoral Commission further.

TEC Chairman Dawie de Villiers said in a briefing after the TEC meeting that the purpose of the new regulations was to promote an atmosphere conducive to the elections.

The new regulations would be released on Wednesday.

Views on Free, Fair Elections in Natal Examined

MB1204153494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1359 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Report by C. Doonan]

[Text] Durban April 12 SAPA—There are divergent views on whether free and fair elections can be held under the state of emergency in Natal/kwaZulu. On Tuesday [12 April], Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) Vice-Chairman Dikgang Moseneke told students at the University of Natal, Durban "it is still possible to have free and fair elections under the state of emergency which is directed at curbing violence".

But, in a recent memorandum to the Transitional Executive Council (TEC), a host of community organisations called for a review of the emergency, claiming it had failed to control violence or bring stability to the region. After convening last week at a summit organised by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for SA, the organisations said: "Far from stabilising the volatile situation in our province, feedback from communities indicates the state of emergency has served to heighten resistance to the election and political polarisation."

They asked the TEC to review the purpose of the emergency to ensure it was not geared to creating conditions in which the people of kwaZulu/Natal could go to voting stations, but could not go to their homes.

"There is no way this forthcoming election can be free, fair, safe or in any way a celebration of the advent of democracy, if people can only go to the polls under armed guard."

The memo added that the SA Defence Force's role had to be defined more clearly.

In his address on Tuesday, Mr Moseneke said he had just returned from a security meeting where he had been told the number of deaths in Natal in the past 48 hours had decreased in comparison to the previous two-day period. The lower the levels of violence, the easier it would be for people to choose to vote, he said, adding that a national security plan was in place to ensure voters could go to the polls safely in just over two weeks.

Although there would be "difficulties" in Natal, "we should be able to secure each (polling) station".

"The IEC will run elections in Natal as near perfect as it could be in any other part of the country," he said.

Mr Moseneke said South Africans should not allow fear to stand in their way of voting, adding that people convinced they should vote could encourage others to do so.

IEC: Reprinting Ballot Papers for kwaZulu Possible

MB1304080394 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 13 Apr 94

[Text] The Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) says it may still be possible to reprint the ballot papers for kwaZulu-Natal. However, South African printers may not have sufficient time for this, and IEC spokesman said the organization is going ahead with the planning of elections in kwaZulu-Natal because the IEC could not presume that election day would be impossible.

But in the kwaZulu capital of Ulundi finance minister D. Madide said it was too late to enable the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] to take part in the poll. He said if the mediators accepted Inkatha's arguments and ruled that the interim constitution was not advisable, the new government should call a second election within weeks or months. He said failing international mediation, a guerrilla war-like specter, as was the case in the Middle East, would loom in the country.

IEC Chairman: Commission Ready for Election

MB1204140094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Text] The chairman of the IEC [Independent Electoral Commission], Mr. Justice Kriegler, says the commission will be ready on the 26th this month to take special votes. It will also be ready to receive thousands of voters at the approximately 9,000 voting stations on the following two days. Mr. Justice Kriegler said the location of at least 99 percent of the voting stations had already been determined. Mr. Kriegler said two plane loads of ballot papers had arrived in South Africa from London yesterday and have been taken to places of safe-keeping. He called on people, particularly in isolated places, to make themselves available to act as monitors at voting stations.

Commission Details Vote-Counting Arrangements
MB1204120894 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Apr 94 p 1

[Report by Tim Cohen]

[Text] SA's [South Africa] election results will be known 48 hours after the polls close, with the Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] releasing an hourly tally from Friday morning, April 29, as it counts the votes. Expressing confidence that "the greatest show on earth" will take place on time in all regions, IEC officials yesterday detailed its arrangements for the election.

The commission has decided to increase the number of voting stations to substantially more than the 9,000 originally planned, opting for more mobile stations. The increase was considered necessary primarily because of the poor state of some roads. Ballot boxes will be taken from voting stations to about 1,000 counting stations countrywide. Each station will be responsible for counting more than 30,000 votes.

Counting will begin at 6AM on April 29 and will continue through the night until it is completed. Officials expect the counting to take between 26 and 36 hours. Provisional results will be released hourly from each of the voting stations and will be transmitted to the IEC's Midrand base, where they will be released immediately. Between two and 10 days after the election, the commission will make a declaration about whether it was free and fair, giving parties the opportunity to lodge complaints.

Officials believe it will be impossible to have voting stations in three large areas of Natal, but stations will be placed close to these areas' borders. Transkei is also understood to be creating headaches for the IEC, but officials are confident these difficulties will be resolved. Despite the difficulties setting up an organisation employing more people than Anglo American, officials say planning is falling into place and elections could take place in three regions tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the IEC has undertaken to reconsider the number of voting stations in Sandton, after it was pointed out that the provisional list showed only two voting stations had been planned.

Parties on Provincial Assembly Ballots Listed
MB0804145194 Cape Town SOUTH (Your Vote supplement) in English 25-29 Mar 94 p 8 (Supplement)

[List of parties in each of the nine provinces participating in the Provincial Assembly ballot issued in the "YOUR VOTE" supplement sponsored by the Independent Forum for Electoral Education] words within slant-lines printed in boldface type]

[Text]

THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY BALLOT

After you cast your national assembly ballot, you will then be handed a second Provincial Assembly ballot. On this ballot with its blue border, make your mark next to the party you think will do the best job making decisions about housing, education, health care, jobs, etc. in your province. You may vote for the same party you voted on the national ballot OR you may decide to vote for a different party to govern your province.

Different provinces will have different parties on the ballot. Find the list of parties standing for election in your province listed below.

WESTERN CAPE 1. Pan-Africanist Congress 2. South African Women's Party 3. The Green Party 4. Vryheidsfront/Freedom Front 5. Wes-Kaap Federaliste Party [West Cape Federalist Party] 6. Women's Rights Peace Party 7. Workers International To Rebuild the Fourth International (SA) 8. African Muslim Party 9. African Christian Democratic Party 10. African Democratic Movement 11. African National Congress 12. Democratic Party/Demokratiese Party 13. Islamic Party 14. Merit Party 15. National Party/Nasionale Party.

EASTERN CAPE 1. Pan-Africanist Congress 2. Vryheidsfront/Freedom Front 3. Women's Rights Peace Party 4. African Christian Democratic Party 5. African Democratic Movement 6. African National Congress 7. Democratic Party/Demokratiese Party 8. Merit Party 9. National Party/Nasionale Party.

NORTHERN CAPE 1. Pan-Africanist Congress 2. Vryheidsfront/Freedom Front 3. Women's Rights Peace Party 4. African Christian Democratic Party 5. African Democratic Movement 6. African National Congress 7. Democratic Party/Demokratiese Party 8. National Party/Nasionale Party.

EASTERN TRANSVAAL 1. Pan-Africanist Congress 2. Realists Party/Realiste Party 3. Vryheidsfront/Freedom Front 4. Women's Rights Peace Party 5. African Christian Democratic Party 6. African Democratic Movement 7. African National Congress 8. Democratic Party/Demokratiese Party 9. National Party/Nasionale Party

PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] 1. Pan-Africanist Congress 2. Realists Party / Realiste Party 3. United Peoples' Front 4. Vryheidsfront / Freedom Front 5. Women's Rights Peace Party 6. Ximoko [Whip of the Nation] Progressive Party 7. African Muslim Party 8. African Christian Democratic Party 9. African Democratic Movement 10. African National Congress 11. Democratic Party / Demokratiese Party 12. Federal Party 13. Dikwankwetla [strong] Party of South Africa 14. Luso-South Africa Party 15. National Party / Nasionale Party

NORTHERN TRANSVAAL 1. Pan-Africanist Congress 2. United Peoples' Front 3. Vryheidsfront/Freedom Front 4. Women's Rights Peace Party 5. Ximoko Progressive Party 6. African Christian Democratic Party 7.

African Democratic Movement 8. African National Congress 9. Democratic Party/Demokratiese Party 10. National Party/Nasionale Party

NORTH-WEST 1. Pan-Africanist Congress 2. Vryheidsfront/Freedom Front 3. Women's Rights Peace Party 4. African Christian Democratic Party 5. African Democratic Movement 6. African National Congress 7. Democratic Party/Demokratiese Party 8. National Party/Nasionale Party 9. North West Democrats

KWAZULU-NATAL 1. Pan-Africanist Congress 2. Vryheidsfront/Freedom Front 3. Women's Rights Peace Party 4. Workers International To Rebuild the Fourth International (SA) 5. African Muslim Party 6. African Christian Democratic Party 7. African Democratic Movement 8. African National Congress 9. Democratic Party/Demokratiese Party 10. Minority Front 11. National Party / Nasionale Party

ORANGE FREE STATE 1. Pan-Africanist Congress 2. Vryheidsfront/Freedom Front 3. Women's Rights Peace Party 4. African Christian Democratic Party 5. African Democratic Movement 6. African National Congress 7. Democratic Party/Demokratiese Party 8. Dikwankwetla Party of South Africa 9. National Party/Nasionale Party

IEC Estimates Candidates' List To Drop by One-Third

MB1204134594 Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English 12 Apr 94 p 2

[Report by Tim Cohen]

[Text] Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) officials estimate that the list of party candidates published in the Government Gazette a fortnight ago could drop by up to one-third.

IEC spokesman Niki Moore said yesterday although political parties had handed in their final party lists last month, a large number of candidates had decided not to stand. It is understood that others dropped off the list after irregularities were discovered when details provided by the political parties were checked against state records.

Following the closing date for the submission of candidates' lists, the IEC had barred political parties from adding names to their lists, she said. But the commission could not prevent parties from withdrawing names from their lists if candidates decided they did not intend standing.

A total of 12,610 candidates had been put forward by political parties and their names were published in the March 31 Government Gazette. It is understood that few changes will be made to the major parties' lists. Some smaller parties submitted long lists, which included candidates whose chances of being elected are slight.

This has raised speculation that some parties put forward candidates simply to ensure they had enough canvassers.

IEC: Eastern Cape Meets Election Requirements

MB1304072194 Johannesburg *Radio South Africa* Network in English 0500 GMT 13 Apr 94

[Text] The IEC [Independent Electoral Commission] commissioner for the eastern Cape, Dr. Oscar Dhlomo, says he is satisfied that the region will meet all the requirements for a free and fair election. Addressing traditional leaders in Ciskei, Dr. Dhlomo said he had been encouraged by the positive response he and his delegation had received so far during their tour of the region. Dr. Dhlomo will visit Transkei, Queenstown and Port Elizabeth this week.

ANC Issues Proposal on Ending Violence

MB1104201094 Johannesburg *SAPA* in English 1935 GMT 11 Apr 94

[Statement issued by ANC Elections Press Center on the SAPA PR Wire Service; place and date not given: "The Path to Peace Without Fear"]

[Text] Our country and people are now reaping the violence that the National Party [NP] government has sown.

We South Africans are reaping an unwelcome harvest of violence, and of fear. Its seeds were sown by those who dreamed up the notion of apartheid; and when the crop turned out to be ever rising resistance from the people, they set out to suppress it using force and violence. A decade of suppression was a total failure.

But it created a new South African culture, in which the state wielded arbitrary armed power without constraint of law, and in which all opposition and resistance was suppressed with violence. The National Party's state spread the new culture in the streets: disputes over power are to be settled by force, and opponents are to be eliminated by violence. It enshrined the new culture in the statute book, with a maze of laws which suppress the right to speak or organise or meet or publish, and which permit the security forces to banish, imprison, torture or assassinate with impunity.

Apartheid culture legitimated violence for political ends. And now we live with the fall-out in the AWB [Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging; Afrikaner Resistance Movement], the third force, and Inkatha. Today, violence is the chosen way of politics for all those who seek to preserve their own power by preventing the holding of free and fair elections. Their methods are political murder and house-burning, terror by assault, and by uncontrolled armed impi's. Their threats to the security of all the people have not just grown up naturally. They have been

deliberately incited in an attempt to win through violence and fear what they know they will never through the ballot box.

This culture of terrorism on one side and fear on the other is the culture we inherit from the era of apartheid. It cannot be wiped out by a simple announcement that we have now a "new" NP. Nor will it be instantly wiped out even by the election of the new ANC led government. But the election of a new government untainted by the apartheid culture of the past, would be a start.

We need that start if we are to build a country at peace and a people freed from fear.

The ANC does not have to claim that it is "new", and therefore disconnected from its own past. We have pride in our past. We were the party of resistance and of opposition throughout the apartheid era. Our members were the men and women who suffered most directly from the oppressive terror in the era of apartheid violence. We do not want to paint our organization as apartheid and suppression, old in the fight against the culture of violence.

We have stood firm against the worst terror the apartheid state could bring against us. We have come through with our ideals intact. Our history is a matter of pride, not to be brushed under the carpet. Throughout the years when the culture of violence was being created, ours was the organization that struggled for the way forward, even though all the force and violence of the apartheid state was mustered to turn the country back. We pioneered the ideal of a non-racial country. We built our party on the unity of white, brown and black members. We pioneered the ideal of votes for all, and an all-inclusive democracy, while the NP clung to its racist ideas. Our past gives the credentials for the carrying out of our promises for the future.

April 27th can mark the beginning of the end of the culture of violence. A massive vote of confidence in the policies of the ANC is the starting point for weeding out the culture of violence and terror. It will make it possible once and for all, after all De Klerk's indecisions and inaction, to strip the protective cover the third force and the inciters of violence, and from the terrorist campaigns of Inkatha and the AWB.

Voting ANC on April 27th means a start to the weeding out of fear and violence from our country. We will not repeat the failures of the past decade. We will not place reliance on all those failed "safety measures" of reliance on more armed guards, more police immunity, more fire-power; on "security" behind the high walls and razor wire, the guard-dogs and the "armed response" teams.

The internal stability units and armed police have failed to make us safer. But they have made the violent men more ruthless, more violent, more desperate, and the security force men more reliant on violence alone to counter violence. It is time for a new way. The ANC proposes

To create a new defence force, whose watchwords will be 'defence of the people', not suppression of opposition.

To reorganise the police force by eliminating "political policing" as exemplified by the third force and the ISU's [Internal Stability Unit], and by encouraging policing for the community and in full consultation with local communities.

Instituting a new regime of gun control, to end gun smuggling and minimise the number of firearms held in individual hands.

This not an instant cure for the violence which has become deeply embedded in our culture, and which has created the climate of fear everywhere in the country. But it is the only way forward. Curbing the men of violence, empowering the community to defend itself, spreading democratic control into every aspect of public life is the only ground in which a new culture of peace and security can be securely planted in the country.

This is not a "quick fix." It is a pledge of immediate action and of long-term reconstruction from the ANC in government.

Many of those who vote on April 27th may well be fearful in today's South Africa. They should vote to live freed from fear in the South Africa of the future.

ANC To Reinstate Deposed Bophuthatswana Chiefs

MB1304075694 Johannesburg SABC CTV Television Network in English 1900 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Text] Bophuthatswana's traditional chiefs who had been deposed by the government of former President Lucas Mangope will be reinstated under African National Congress rule. During his meeting with more than a hundred traditional leaders from Bophuthatswana in Johannesburg today, ANC North-western Transvaal premier elect, Mr. Popo Molefe, told chiefs that they would still play a role in a future government:

[Begin Molefe recording:] It is important for the chiefs to understand their role in that process. They must understand their future—their future role under a new government. We will share with them the provisions of the interim constitution relating to the house of chiefs—the council of chiefs, their participation in the district and rural councils. [end recording]

MK Commander: ANC Committed To Land Redistribution

MB1004202594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1949 GMT 10 Apr 94

[Text] Messina April 10 SAPA—The African National Congress has committed itself to redistribute land starting immediately after the election, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing—MK]

Commander Mr Joe Modise said, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports. During a rally in the Northern Transvaal township near Messina, Mr Modise said 87 per cent of South Africa's land had been taken away by whites, adding "we want it back." Mr Modise promised that the ANC would begin by re-allocating vast tracts of land already owned by the South African Government. But he said he could not get into the details of how the ANC land redistribution plan would work.

Official: Policy No Threat to 'Productive' Farmers
MB1204142494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1311
GMT 12 Apr 94

[Report by J. Rees]

[Text] Bloemfontein April 12 SAPA—Farmers using their land productively should not feel threatened by a future African National Congress government in the Orange Free State [OFS], a senior ANC official said on Tuesday [12 April]. ANC southern OFS chairman Solomon Nthatisi said farmers operating productively had a right to continue to do so and anyone wanting to buy land would have to show they could put it to good use.

However, a future regional government would abide by the rulings of a constitutional land claims court and all land matters would be dealt with within a strict legal framework. Land not currently being utilised, like the vast tracts of rich property owned by the state and military, would be provided to those who could put it to good use.

Mr Nthatisi, who is third on the ANC's regional electoral list, said he was currently visiting farmers to reassure them their land would not be appropriated by a future government.

NP's Kriel Criticizes Winnie Mandela Candidacy
MB0904171694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1619
GMT 9 Apr 94

[Text] Cape Town April 9 SAPA—The African National Congress must now say whether Mrs Winnie Mandela will still be on its list of candidates because people wanted to know for whom they were voting on April 27, Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel said on Saturday [9 April].

Mr Kriel, who is NP [National Party] premier candidate for the Western Cape, was referring to an article published in a Cape Town newspaper about an ANC commission of inquiry into money collected by Mrs Mandela for the social welfare department, which has gone astray. "This is the kind of person the ANC is asking you to vote for. I want to make an offer to the ANC. They should approach the South African Police and they will find out who took the money. Any organisation that finds funds have gone missing goes straight to the police, they don't

hold commissions and then say it is a pity details have been published. People want to know the truth so they know for whom they will be voting on April 27. If money goes missing from the organisation even before they are in power, what is going to happen if they come to power? The ANC cannot even govern a township properly and yet it wants to govern the country."

Democratic Party Vows To 'Fight Harder' Than NP

MB1004141994

[Editorial Report] The Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 10 April on page 18 carries a full-page campaign ad for the Democratic Party, DP. The upper two-thirds of the ad contains a picture of six DP representatives to the Kempton Park negotiations, in business attire, standing in a circle, and looking upward. The picture was taken from directly above them. The caption of the picture reads: "AT NEGOTIATIONS, THESE 6 DEMOCRATS WON MORE ISSUES THAN 40 NATS. IMAGINE WHAT 12 WILL DO, OR 24, OR 48..."

The text below the picture reads:

"You're probably surprised. After all, it was the NP [National Party] who protected you at negotiations, right? Wrong.

"F.W. de Klerk and his "new" Nats were so busy looking after their own interests, it was left to the DP to look after yours.

"In fact, while we were greatly outnumbered, we won 5 times more issues than the Nats, and even more than the ANC. (As identified in a leading Johannesburg newspaper, 23 November 1993.)

"We stopped the new government from being able to just take your home away, or being able to declare a State of Emergency whenever they want to.

"We made it possible to take the new government to court. And whatever the other parties may say about Women's Rights policies, it was left to the DP to safely enshrine women's rights in the new constitution.

"The reasons we had this effect are simple. Our candidates understand how to negotiate. And, unlike De Klerk's "new" Nats, we believe in what we stand for. That's why we fight harder.

"So give your vote to the Democratic Party.

"(Remember each 1 percent of the vote will put another 4 DP members in Parliament).

"By giving us your support, you can have a lot more

"DP members representing you.

"And just imagine what we will do then."

The ad ends with a reproduction of the DP logo, the motto "DEMOCRATIC PARTY. PROTECTING YOU

FROM THE ABUSE OF POWER." and the enjoiner to "Join the growing number of people moving across to the DP. Write to Box 1475 Cape Town 8000 for more information."

Freedom Front Seeks International Safeguards

MB1304073694 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 13 Apr 94

[Text] The Freedom Front is to involve international observers in all agreements that are entered into before the election. Party leader Gen. Constand Viljoen said in Bethlehem last night that international involvement was a safeguard that would be used to put pressure on a future government to respect agreements. Peter Theron filed this report:

[Begin recording] [Theron] The meeting in Bethlehem was the beginning of the Freedom Front election campaign in the [Orange] Free State. Gen. Viljoen told the large crowd of people in the town hall he believed the election should be postponed to ensure kwaZulu's participation, and allowed time for unity among the right wing. He remained confident that substantial support for a volkstaat [Afrikaner homeland] would be obtained in the election.

[Viljoen, in Afrikaans] I think we will get enough people, enough numbers through provincial votes to prove that there is sufficient support [for a volkstaat]. [end recording]

White Wolf Regional Leaders To Support Freedom Front

MB0804082494 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 8 Apr 94

[Text] At least six regional leaders of the Wit Wolwe [White Wolves] will apparently support the Freedom Front of General Constand Viljoen in the election. Earlier this week their leader, Barend Strydom, also indicated his support for the Freedom Front. A man claiming to be the leader of the Wit Wolwe in the southern [Orange] Free State, Mr. Eddie Visagie, told our Bloemfontein staff that he and the Wit Wolwe leaders in the northern [Orange] Free State, Eastern and Northern Cape, Kalahari, and the Transvaal have all decided to support the Freedom Front in the coming election. The Freedom Front said earlier that the party welcomed any support; however, it would not consider Mr. Strydom as a candidate because of his past.

Freedom Front: White Wolves Used To Discredit Party

MB1204114094 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Text] Freedom Front [FF] leader, Constand Viljoen, says he is concerned that elements in the country's intelligence service are involved in discrediting his party.

General Viljoen told a public meeting in Pietermaritzburg that he suspected that six Wit Wolwe [White Wolves] who had applied to join the Front had been planted.

[Begin recording] [Reporter Pieter Theron] The meeting was part of the Freedom Front's election campaign in Natal. It was attended by a number of English-speaking supporters. Gen. Viljoen said organizations were established in many countries to discredit political parties.

[Viljoen, in Afrikaans] I am worried that our intelligence services are involved with these organizations, and that they are using the Wit Wolwe application as a tactic to discredit the Freedom Front.

[Theron] In an interview after the meeting, Gen. Viljoen said he still believed the Zulu nation should follow the same option as the Afrikaner, and negotiate for self-determination. [end recording]

Recruitment for Right-Wing Civil Service Begins

MB1204123294 Johannesburg SABA in English 1203 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Report by N. Patterson]

[Text] Pretoria April 12 SABA—A campaign to recruit civil servants for the rightwing "Volksrepublic" [Afrikaner people's republic] started on Tuesday [12 April], the Volksrepublic's Transitional President Ferdi Hartzenberg announced in Pretoria. He said each public servant would receive a document enabling them to join the Volksrepublic's civil service when it came into being shortly.

"Needless to say, such officials (who respond) will enjoy preference when it comes to appointments in our civil service," Dr Hartzenberg said. It would be assumed public servants who did not indicate they wanted to join the Volksrepublic's civil service wanted to work for the so-called new South Africa, if there were jobs left for them after affirmative action, Dr Hartzenberg said.

Referring to public servants strikes elsewhere in the country, especially in the homelands, he said no-one could blame central government civil servants if they also demanded their pensions now in order to get back some of their contributions.

Referring to the solvency of the central government pension fund, he noted it was being further taxed by "MK (Umkhonto we Sizwe) [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] members who were terrorists in the bush who are also suddenly becoming pensioners".

TEC Appeals To Civil Servants Not To Strike

MB1204173794 Johannesburg SABA in English 1622 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Text] Pretoria April 12 SABA—The Transitional Executive Council [TEC] on Tuesday [12 April] appealed to

all civil servants not to go on strike in the run-up to the April election. The TEC, which has formed a task force to examine the grievances of civil servants who are striking in several of the homelands and self-governing territories, appealed for a virtual moratorium on strike action and said the TEC would hold discussions with the trade union federations to urge them to refrain from strike action "in the national interests".

The TEC noted the importance of civil servants in the electoral period, in particular security forces. It noted too that concerns had been expressed about job security, pension payouts and the rationalisation process.

The TEC said a successful election would lead to a stable country that could attend to civil servants' grievances.

The TEC wanted civil servants to accept its assurances that their jobs would be secure after the election.

SAPU Sets Deadline on Raising Police Salaries

MB1204142394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1236 GMT 12 Apr 94

[By Erna van Wyk]

[Text] Pretoria April 12 SAPA—The government and the Transitional Executive Council [TEC] had a two-week "final deadline" to get police salaries on par with that of the National Peacekeeping Force [NPKF] or face a boycott of election duties, the South African Police Union [SAPU] warned on Tuesday [12 April].

Describing the mood at grassroot level as "angry and frightening" SAPU National Secretary Pieter-Don Brandt told a news conference in Pretoria that the TEC's assurance on Tuesday that police members' election period allowances would be trebled to be on par with that of the NPKF had averted a SAPU strike which would have begun on Wednesday. However, widespread dissatisfaction remained about salaries.

SAPU grassroot members were bent on striking from Wednesday but SAPU would not back any wildcat action, he said. Such members faced expulsion from the union.

There were however still other "selective pressure mechanisms" which would be backed and organised by SAPU during the election period should the salary issue not be addressed. While strikes were for the moment ruled out there was a plan on the table for placard demonstrations and mass meetings.

Other options included American-style "blue flu", where people book off sick en masse. National organiser Bereng Kholoane said: "The salary discrepancies between the police and the NPKF is a slap in our members' faces." After they (NPKF) had gone on a strike they got better salaries. (SAPU) union members' lives are in danger on a daily basis, they get killed on duty and they don't get half the salaries of the NPKF members."

Although memoranda had been submitted to the government and the TEC on grievances, the only official response was a statement by Law and Order Ministry spokesman Craig Kotze that the morale in the police force was not low, Mr Brand said.

An issue that would be taken up with the TEC was information that police officials that had been striking in self-governing territories, notably in KwaNdebele, had been given promotion. "This precedent is sending the wrong signal to the force as a whole. It seems that strike actions gets you something," said Mr Brand.

This was especially disturbing as these self-governing police forces would soon be integrated into one police force, he added.

Threatens Disruptions Over Demands

MB1204195794 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Text] The South African Police Union [SAPU] has called off a strike planned for tomorrow, but there are renewed threats of disruptions during the election by SAPU, pending the outcome of salary negotiations. Anne-Marie Coetzee reports:

[Begin recording] [Coetzee] The strike was averted following a decision by the TEC [Transitional Executive Council] to grant policemen on active duty daily allowances of 61 rands 50 cents, the same as received by members of the National Peacekeeping Force. The question of disparity between the basic salaries of the two forces has not been solved as yet. The police union says if the TEC does not react positively to their salary demands within 2 weeks, they will consider action.

[SAPU spokesman Pieter-Don Brandt] One of the disruptive actions that are coming from grassroots is to say that we are not going to guard election posts. We will keep on addressing crime problems in the community, but certain actions around the elections, around the election stations, we will disrupt.

[Coetzee] In its reaction to the threat the police pointed out that SAPU, with its official membership of 7,000, constitutes less than 10 percent of the police force. Police say any member of the force taking part in a strike can be dismissed on the spot. [end recording]

India Makes Contingency Plans to Airlift Nationals

MB1104192294 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 11 Apr 94

[Text] India has made contingency plans to airlift its nationals from South Africa if the need arose. The step comes amid the uncertain political situation in South Africa and the recent violence in the black homeland in Bophuthatswana, where the houses of three Indian nationals were razed to the ground. Indian consular spokesman Thettalil Seetharam appealed to Indian

nationals residing in South Africa to register with the newly-established consulate. Mr. Seetharam said appropriate steps would be taken if South African Indians were affected by the violence.

Consulate Dismisses Reports of Airlift

MB1204133394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1241 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Text] Johannesburg April 12 SAPA—The Consulate General of India has dismissed reports that it had contingency plans to airlift Indian nationals from South Africa should political instability persist. In a statement on Tuesday [11 April] the consulate general said there were set procedures which it would follow should any evacuation become necessary.

The consulate urged India passports holders to register with the consulate in Johannesburg to update records.

"In the case of South African citizens, they are entirely the responsibility of the South African Government."

The Indian Government would view with concern any development affecting the SA Indian community adversely because of historical and cultural links between people of India and the South African Indian community, the statement added.

"India has consistently and strongly supported the just struggle against apartheid in South Africa and looks forward to the coming elections as a positive development in the transition to a fully democratic system."

Seven Killed in Ndwedwe Near Durban

MB1304071594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0705 GMT 13 Apr 94

[Text] Durban April 13 SAPA—Seven people were massacred in battle-scarred Ndwedwe township north of Durban on Tuesday [13 April], the Natal security committee said. About 11 people were travelling in a minibus and distributing pamphlets in the area, when they were stopped by a crowd of people.

Two men escaped and alerted the authorities. A subsequent police search found seven hacked and burned bodies in the Thafamazi area of Ndwedwe. Their vehicle was also set ablaze.

By late Tuesday, however, police detained six people under emergency regulations. Ndwedwe has been dogged by intense political fighting over the past ten years.

[Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English at 0500 GMT on 13 April say the seven people were killed "while handing out pamphlets of the Transitional Executive Council in Ndwedwe north of Durban." "According to eyewitnesses, the seven who were killed were kidnapped by a group of men at a school yesterday. They were interrogated by their kidnappers and dragged into a bush where they were shot and hacked to death. The police

said the attackers had perhaps mistakenly connected the group to a political party. Four arrests have been made."]

Ciskei Interim Council Investigating Hit Squad Claims

MB0704155994 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 7 Apr 94

[Text] A joint administrator of the Ciskei, the Reverend Bongani Finca, says the interim council is investigating claims that hit squads and heavily armed auxiliary forces are operating in the territory. Mr. Finca said, at a special session of the council at Bisho, that his administration had put an immediate hold on all sales of state land in Ciskei. It was also investigating massive land deals over the past few months. The investigation would not exclude land sold to the former head of state Oupa Gqozo. Mr. Finca said the administration did not intend conducting a witch hunt, but all allegations of corruption would be thoroughly investigated.

Ciskei Administration Begins Reclaiming Weapons

MB0904073094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0017 GMT 9 Apr 94

[Report by Ben Maciennan]

[Text] Bisho April 8 SAPA—Ciskei's interim administration has begun reclaiming weapons issued to the so-called "auxiliary force" in the territory. Speaking in Bisho on Friday [9 April], joint administrator the Rev Bongani Finca said the search was still on for 103 firearms issued to youths in the force. "It is these boys who were taken from the villages, trained for two weeks to shoot and kill, and given weapons and deployed in the villages." The administration did not know who commanded them, but it was aware that they had been issued with state ammunition.

Mr Finca appealed to community structures to help the administration reclaim and account for all the missing weapons. The reclamation had to be accompanied by a call on the community to ensure there were no attacks or reprisals on headmen or political parties.

It is understood that one of the aims of the formation of the auxiliary force was to protect headmen who supported the Gqozo government.

Mr Finca said all political parties had to be given a chance to campaign for the elections and hold meetings.

ANC Releases Final Document on Reconstruction Program

MB1204200594 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Text] The ANC has released the final document of its 39-billion-rand Reconstruction and Development Program [RDP]. The organization brushed aside criticism

that the program is too ambitious and said problems of financing would be overcome within the current national budget. Jennifer Wilson reports:

[Begin recording] [Wilson] A cut in the defence budget is one way the ANC is proposing to raise the 39 billion rands it says the implementation of the RDP would cost over the first 5 years.

[ANC economic affairs spokesman Trevor Manuel] In the current budget defense gets some 10.7 billion, against 1.6 billion for housing. The defense secret account alone is two-and-a-half times larger than the housing budget, at some 3.83 billion rands. That's a contradiction that we can't sustain in our country. If one looks at the combination of the secret account for the current budget and the previous budget, it adds up to more than 8 billion rands. That's about the figure that we're looking for annually for the RDP.

[Wilson] Mr. Manuel said he did not foresee having to raise tax levels, but would allocate more revenue to collecting taxes. The ANC says the document has not changed significantly since it was first published. It still promises to provide 1 million houses, electrify 2.5 million houses, and provide 2.5 million jobs over 5 years. [end recording]

Financial Rand Recoups Part of Losses

MB1204153794 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1500 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Text] A waning of the panic which set in on local currency markets yesterday saw the financial rand [finrand] recouping part of its heavy losses to close at 5 rands 34 cents to the dollar this afternoon. This is a 25-cent improvement on yesterday's close. It is reported that one huge finrand sell order triggered yesterday morning's selling spree. The commercial rand hit yet another new low today, closing at just over 3 rands 60 cents to the dollar. The depreciation of the rand is in line with a sharp rise in the dollar against the German Mark since yesterday.

Health Minister Attends OAU AIDS Conference

MB1204143194 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Text] The presence of Health Minister Rina Venter at an AIDS conference in Tunisia is said to mark the beginning of South Africa's acceptance into the Organization of African Unity [OAU]. The OAU is expected to formally welcome South Africa after the elections.

The two-day conference on the effects of AIDS on African children began in the Tunisian capital, Tunis, today. It's being attended by ministers of health or health officials from 13 African Countries.

South African Press Review for 13 Apr MB1304135194

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Fall of Financial Rand—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 13 April in a page-12 editorial remarks that the "free fall" of the financial rand (finrand) on 11 April is "simply a direct message of a massive collapse in overseas confidence." However, the "finrand's weakening will not affect the economy materially in the short term. This market is relatively thin, restricted to non-residents, and subject to wide fluctuation. But the fall has wider implications: continuing fears about our future could kill hopes of massive investment in this country and, without this, the hope of massive reconstruction will also die." Only the country's leaders have a chance to "pull us back from the abyss."

'Folly' To Send Peacekeeping Force to East Rand Townships—A second editorial on the same page believes it was "misguided" to deploy units of the National Peacekeeping Force (NPKF) in the troubled East Rand townships. The record of the NPKF "hardly inspires confidence." THE STAR refers to "desertions, undisciplined behaviour, fractiousness and racist outbursts," and "to cap it all: only days before its first graduates were sent into the field, its chief of staff was summarily dismissed after being charged with drunken driving in an official vehicle." To send the NPKF to the East Rand townships seems "the height of folly, particularly as the force is seen by pro-IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] hostel residents as the ANC's armed wing in a new guise."

BUSINESS DAY

SANCO 'Conscience' To Prod New Government Welcome—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 13 April in a page-12 editorial states that groups such as the South African National Civic Organization (SANCO) "have a useful role in a future South Africa." "True, SANCO, or at least many of its most prominent leaders like Moses Mayekiso and his advisers, are unrehabilitated Marxists who have made few allowances to the way the world has changed over the past 10 years, and their perspectives are, for that reason, often rather flawed." But, "whatever SANCO's shortcomings, it will do no harm to have a left-wing 'conscience' prodding those in the new government who may be prone to adopt the fat cat attitudes of their predecessors."

SOWETAN

Paper 'Pessimistic' About International Mediation Outcome—"It is naive to believe the mediation team will be able to solve the immediate and practical problems related to the elections later this month," declares a page-6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English

on 13 April. "The violence in places like Natal has gained a momentum of its own and will feed on itself for some time to come. The IFP's proposal for a postponement of the poll is also a non-starter with the ANC adamant April 27 'is sacrosanct'. We will have to resign ourselves to the fact that a free and fair election in kwaZulu is not going to be possible and that the birth of a democratic South Africa will be marked by bloodshed.

The mediation team will be well advised to focus primarily on the outstanding constitutional issues like the powers of regions." Amicable mediation and agreements on these issues "could defuse some of the tensions in the country and help the proposed Government of National Unity to find its feet. While we are pessimistic about the outcome, we urge all the parties involved to give the mediation process their best shot."

Angola**UNITA Reportedly Meets With MPLA Without Mediators**

MB1304072594 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 13 Apr 94

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] will continue to seek every possible path that can lead our country to freedom. Within that context, the UNITA team to the Lusaka peace talks yesterday went to the hotel where the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party, MPLA-PT, team is staying to discuss work-related issues.

No details have been made available concerning the meeting, but diplomatic sources have described it as cordial and very encouraging. That meeting of yesterday appears to have surprised many and it took place without the presence of either the mediators or the observers.

The Lusaka peace talks will continue until UNITA and the MPLA-PT have reached an agreement. In Luanda yesterday, UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye said no deadline had been set for the talks. Asked to comment on whether four months of negotiation was not excessive, Blondin Beye replied that in view of the fact that the conflict had been going on for 18 years, four months should not be seen as a sign of despair.

Through Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim, its spokesman in the Zambian capital, UNITA has made it known that it will not leave Lusaka without a peace accord.

Meanwhile, UN sources have disclosed that the UN special representative in Angola could travel to the city of Huambo this week to hold talks with the UNITA leadership. Attentive observers believe that Blondin Beye must have received new guidelines concerning methods to deal with the marathon Lusaka peace talks.

An adviser to the UN special representative in Angola said in Lusaka yesterday that there was no danger of the talks collapsing.

UNITA Flexibility Expected in Next Round of Talks

MB1304063494 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 13 Apr 94

[Text] The Lusaka peace talks could resume today, after a break of slightly more than one week caused by UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye's trip to Geneva to hold talks with UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali. In fact, some people believe that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] will adopt a more flexible stand to facilitate the proceedings. Alves Antonio, our correspondent in the Zambian capital, reports:

[Begin Antonio recording] The Lusaka peace talks could resume today. This could be a decisive day for the resumption of government-UNITA talks in the Zambian capital. Reliable and generally well-placed sources have also admitted the possibility that a plenary meeting attended by the troika of observers and the negotiators will take place today. Some points still need to be discussed, notably national reconciliation and the conclusion of the second round of presidential elections.

The UNITA team remains reluctant about certain points, but it has continued to come under pressure and it seems likely to show some flexibility because it will have to accept its standing as a political party that lost the 1992 elections. The Angolan peace talks continue to attract much attention and something new could happen today. May it be for the good of the Angolan people, who need peace so they can work to ensure progress and development for their country. [end recording]

UN Representative Notes Progress Toward Peace

MB1204203094 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Text] Alioune Beye believes that peace is closer for Angola. Speaking in Luanda today at the end of a meeting with the chairman of the National Assembly, the UN secretary general's representative said it is necessary, now more than ever before, to be more cautious because the enemies of peace may hinder the Lusaka peace talks. He did not elaborate.

The meeting, which lasted for more than an hour, was held behind closed doors at the Palace of Congresses. Afterwards, Beye told journalists that the news blackout [preceding word in English] imposed on the Lusaka talks will continue because secrecy is the name of the game. The UN envoy declined to elaborate on the meetings he held with the UN secretary general and the president of the republic. Beye criticized several Angola and foreign news media organs for disseminating gossip, thereby hindering the pace of the negotiations. Beye, however, could not hide one of his trump cards—peace is closer. As in the past, (?Beye preferred not to elaborate).

[Begin recording] [Beye, in French fading into Portuguese translation] The Angolan people know very well that we are still in Lusaka because there is still hope.

[Unidentified correspondent] Do you confirm that yesterday you spoke on the phone with Dr. Jonas Savimbi.

[Beye] I can neither confirm nor deny it. I want to work for peace. I also know that Angolans want peace.

[Correspondent] Will there be a limit for the duration of the Lusaka talks?

[Beye] I have already said it would be showing lack of seriousness to set a limit on an exercise like the Lusaka talks.

[Correspondent] Will it be possible to tell Angolans that peace is still a distant dream or will we have pleasant news over the next few days?

[Beye] I know very well that Angolans feel desperate and do not want war. It is for that reason that we are in Lusaka. We have scored successes because we have not negotiated in public.

[Correspondent] Do you not think that by giving more details to the news media you would scale down the desperation of Angolans?

[Beye] I do not think Angolans are completely desperate. We have seen that in disputes as severe as the one in the Middle East, the Oslo secret talks were successful. So, we would like to adopt the same method in the Lusaka peace talks. I would like to add that there are enemies of peace in Angola and elsewhere. If the news media undermines the hope and morale of the people, it would be serving the interests of the enemies of peace. Now that we are closer to peace, the enemies of peace are getting restless. They want to prevent us from achieving peace. But we will achieve peace.

[Correspondent] You have said that because peace is closer, the enemies of peace are at work. So, you are saying that peace is closer.

[Beye] Precisely. We are closer to peace and for that reason we are still in Lusaka. It is not very pleasant to stay in a hotel for five months and the international community would not have gone along with it if we had not scored results. [end recording]

The news blackout [preceding word in English] imposed on the Lusaka talks is now stricter than ever. There have been suggestions that the Lusaka talks could enter a decisive stage. It has been over three months now since the talks started. The meetings Beye had with UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali in Geneva and with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Luanda on 10 April, as well as the telephone conversation with Dr. Jonas Savimbi on 11 April, have made many observers predict developments in Lusaka. We will have to wait and see.

Further on Beye Remarks

MB1304065594 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 13 Apr 94

[Text] UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye returned to the Zambian capital yesterday after a stop-over in Luanda, following his return from Geneva, where he had held talks with UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali. As always, the UN special representative did not hazard any guesses, though he believes in a favorable outcome to the Lusaka peace talks.

[Begin Beye recording, in French with passage-by-passage translation into Portuguese] If someone could

come up with a way for us to achieve peace, I would immediately seek and consult with that person. [end recording]

While in Luanda, the UN special representative was received by President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos and National Assembly Chairman Fernando Franca van Dunem. Blondin Beye was not willing to reveal the nature of his talks with the Angolan head of state or with the National Assembly chairman, saying it would be discourteous to do so.

[Begin Beye recording in French, fading into Portuguese translation] It would be irresponsible on my part to leave the president of the Republic's office and promptly tell you: Here, this is what he has just told me. I do not intend to be disrespectful toward the Angolan people. I cannot do that. I want to work for peace, so I cannot disclose (?things like that). [end recording]

UNITA Warns Against U.S. Investment While War On

MB1304083194 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 13 Apr 94

[Text] A group of intellectuals in Benguela Province has told the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel, Vorgan, correspondent in that province that all bilateral accords which the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party, MPLA-PT, government may sign with other countries are bound to fail completely because of the war in this country. Those Angolan cadres, who have an in-depth knowledge of the country's political, military, economic, and social situation, were reacting to the most recent announcement by the MPLA-PT's embassy in Washington saying that the Luanda government's council of ministers had approved an accord to facilitate private U.S. investment in this country.

Those Angolans warned the government and all U.S. entrepreneurs not to be fooled by the easy conditions the MPLA-PT government is offering at this stage when the country is beset by war. To invest when a war is on is tantamount to throwing money away. Those Angolans believe that Americans should first become constructively involved in the search for a peaceful settlement to the Angolan conflict by persuading the MPLA-PT to be flexible at the Lusaka peace talks and by making it stop the war that it has been waging on the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, throughout Angolan territory.

Those intellectuals in Benguela concluded by saying that once those conditions have been met, all U.S. private investment will be welcome in Angola.

UNITA Decries South African Mercenary Presence*MB1304094594 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 13 Apr 94*

[Text] Jardo Muecalia, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] representative in Washington, said in the U.S. capital yesterday that the presence of South African mercenaries in the Angolan civil war is contrary to the spirit of the UN-mediated Lusaka peace talks.

Ambassador Jardo Muecalia added that the international community should not allow South African or any other mercenaries to place under threat whatever successes may already have been scored in the Zambian capital. That UNITA official's statement comes in the wake of an announcement by an African National Congress, ANC, official confirming the involvement of South African Defense Force soldiers in the Angolan civil war. That ANC official also voiced concern about that problem.

Government-UNITA Soldiers Clash in Cafunfo*MB1204192394 London BBC World Service in English 1830 GMT 12 Apr 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The atmosphere at the Angolan peace talks is hardly likely to have been improved by reports of fighting today in a strategic region of the northeast. The talks have dragged on for nearly five months now, but they have got bogged down in disputes over power-sharing between the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government and the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels. Now the two armies are battling for control of Cafunfo, a diamond rich town, 300 hundred miles east of the capital. Nicholas Jackson of REUTER news agency telexed this report from Luanda:

State media and independent observers said today that fighting was intensifying around the rebel-held town of Cafunfo, which is at the heart of the Cuango valley diamond region. A diplomat in Luanda said that both sides were engaged in military actions and that government artillery was within range of Cafunfo, which was captured by UNITA early last year. The state daily newspaper, JORNAL DE ANGOLA, also reported that UNITA was stepping up its activity. The town would be a major prize for the government in the war against UNITA. Since the rebels captured the town, industry sources say as much as \$200 million worth of diamonds have leaked out, providing the rebels with their main sources of funds.

Diplomats said action on the ground seems to be taking precedence over UN-brokered peace talks in the Zambian capital Lusaka. One diplomat said that the talks were reaching a turning point. If there was no progress, the United Nations would have to suspend the process,

letting the fighting take its course. The Lusaka talks have yielded agreements on military, legal and political issues, but the sides became bogged down on national reconciliation, in particular on power sharing between the government and UNITA and a role for UNITA leader, Jonas Savimbi.

UNITA Radio Reports MPLA Attacks on Quilenda*MB1304081694 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 13 Apr 94*

[Excerpt] The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA] regime's air force and artillery once again massacred defenseless civilians in Cuanza Sul Province last weekend. In a vain attempt to occupy the area of Quilenda and surrounding communes, long range artillery and Sukhoi aircraft of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola Air Force indiscriminately bombed civilians in the village of Pango, killing 10 women and children. The shelling was carried out from Waku Kungo. [passage omitted]

Lesotho**Mugabe-Masire Report on Army Mutiny Released***MB0804145294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1304 GMT 8 Apr 94*

[Text] Maseru April 8 SAPA—There is no guarantee a crisis will not erupt again in the Lesotho Army unless the causes are addressed, according to a report by the presidents of Zimbabwe and Botswana on their peace-keeping mission to Lesotho in February. Mr Robert Mugabe and Sir Ketumile Masire visited Lesotho at the request of Commonwealth Secretary-General Chief Emeka Anyaoku after a Lesotho Army mutiny in January.

Their report said that after the government's initial unsuccessful efforts in 1993 at reconciling its differences with the army, the main opposition Basotho National Party [BNP] and other political parties, it appeared to have taken no further action.

At the end of 1993 there had been little or no dialogue between the government and other political groups, said the report.

The Basotholand Congress Party, which won elections in April last year, found itself in contradiction with a civil service and an army that had been recruited and trained to serve a BNP government. Personnel of the two institutions were partisan and ill prepared to serve a BCP government.

The army mutiny arose from a demand for a 100 per cent salary increase, which the government felt was a "smoke-screen hiding the real intention of overthrowing the government of Prime Minister Ntsu Mokhehle".

The report said the government should have taken counter-measures against the mutiny earlier. It said there had been signs in November of an impending mutiny, when young officers began disobeying their commanders and senior officers.

The Mugabe-Masire report said the monarchy in Lesotho should reign rather than rule. There was much uncertainty and a marked degree of unhappiness and suspicion on the part of the Basotho people with regard to the monarchy, the report said. It suggested amendments to the constitution.

Foreign Affairs Minister Leaves for PRC

MB0904151394 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 1130 GMT 9 Apr 94

[Text] The honorable minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Molapo Qhobela, left Maseru today on an official visit to the Peoples' Republic of China at the invitation of his Chinese counterpart. The minister is accompanied by the principal secretary for foreign affairs, Mr. Nthabise Manoko, and the acting director of political affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Victor Mthetho.

A spokesperson for the Foreign Ministry said that the purpose of the visit is to strengthen links between Lesotho and China following the decision to reestablish relations between the two countries. Plans were underway to establish a Lesotho diplomatic mission in Beijing.

Malawi

Official: Young Pioneers, Weapons Unaccounted For

EA0904183094 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 8 Apr 94

[Text] The chairman of the Disarmament Committee, Lieutenant General Manken Kigawa, has expressed concern that some members of the (?disbanded) Malawi Young Pioneers movement, MYP, and a substantial amount of arms and ammunition still remain unaccounted for.

Lt. Gen. Kigawa expressed this concern at the Army headquarters in Lilongwe when he briefed the press and diplomats on the progress so far made in disarming the MYP. He said it was sad that after receiving the MYP [word indistinct] and government efforts to find ways and means of absorbing some key members of the MYP, the question of repatriation of over 2,000 former MYP believed to be in Mozambique, was still unresolved.

He said the Army was doing its best to ensure that the matter is resolved as soon as possible. Lt. Gen. Kigawa said the Army will remain vigilant and will not tolerate any groups or individuals who may want to support violence in the country. He therefore advised the general public not to possess unlicensed arms. Lt. Gen. Kigawa

said the Army will ensure that the forthcoming presidential and parliamentary general elections are free and fair.

Also speaking at the press conference, the secretary for youth, sports and culture, Mr. (Michael Timotu) appealed to those who are in the MYP movement to identify themselves to the police for their assistance saying if they were caught with arms they would be prosecuted.

Mozambique

Renamo Opens Special Congress in Maringue

MB1304094394 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0400 GMT 13 Apr 94

[Text] The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] opened its special congress in Maringue yesterday. That congress will draw up Renamo's electoral strategy, including the electoral campaign and choice of candidates in the presidential and legislative elections scheduled to be held in October of this year.

Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama has disclosed that the delegates to the congress will also discuss Renamo's transformation from a political and military movement to a political party. In his opening speech, Dhlakama warned Renamo's members to be ready to face alleged provocative behavior by the Mozambique Liberation Front, Frelimo. Elaborating on such alleged provocative behavior, Dhlakama said that Renamo supporters have had their membership cards forcibly removed and children of Renamo members have been expelled from schools.

Political Leaders Interviewed on National Unity

MB1204091194 Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 3 Apr 94 p 16

[First part of two-part interview with Vicente Ululu, Renamo secretary general; Alcido Ngwenha, member of the Frelimo Political Commission; Maximo Dias, Monamo secretary general; Inacio Chire, PCN foreign affairs coordinator, by correspondent Moises Mabunda; place and date not given]

[Text] [Mabunda] Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] President Afonso Dhlakama proposed, for the first time at national level, what he has been saying privately for a long time. He proposed a Government of National Unity [GNU], as we revealed in our edition last week. We would like to begin our round table asking the secretary general to give us more information on this proposal.

[Ululu] The proposal made by President Dhlakama is aimed at obtaining national reconciliation. We want Mozambique to belong to all Mozambicans. We want unity, reconciliation, and the participation of all Mozambicans...

[Mabunda] Those are the objectives that you have in mind. What I would like you to do is to explain what Renamo means by a Government of National Unity?

[Ululu] I am getting there. The idea is to prevent one party from doing everything alone. We want a Government of National Unity where everyone will have a role to play.

[Mabunda] In our edition last week we presented three possibilities for a GUN. One, where the majority party, Renamo or Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front], would be represented; two, a government involving all parties; and three, a government involving people from all ethnic groups in the country. To which of these three does Renamo subscribe?

[Ululu] Well, our view is that there should be a GNU that brings together all Mozambicans, regardless of their religious beliefs or political ideologies. By doing this, we shall be eliminating the old thinking that this country only belongs to one party and cannot be governed by any other force. With the establishment of democracy in the country and for national reconciliation, we feel we should have a government of national unity. There are people who talk of federalism and so on. This means that there is an imbalance; others say that this or that group has no participation in the government. These gossips cause tensions and can bring about conflicts.

[Mabunda] We still do not understand each other. Mr. Secretary General, give me a direct answer: for you, a government of national unity is one which brings together members of all parties or members of different ethnic groups?

[Ululu] The proposal is the following: We shall have elections and the party that wins must not think that it won alone. It should not only appoint individuals from that party, but should also appoint other competent individuals from other parties.

Monamo's Views

[Mabunda] What does Monamo [Mozambique Nationalist Movement] understand by a government of national unity?

[Dias] Monamo has a track record on the GNU or national reconciliation or the union of the Mozambican family. This record can therefore serve as a basis to explain this view. As early as 1986 Monamo, in its work entitled "Immediate Peace," and in the letters it wrote to the president of the republic and the president of Renamo, called for the establishment of multiparty democracy, immediate peace, the establishment of a transitional government for a minimum period of three or five years, but not longer, in order to prepare free and fair multiparty elections. Answering your question, this government would be made up mainly of Mozambique Liberation Front and Renamo elements; mainly Frelimo and Renamo elements because we were at war. This

government would then be completed with the participation of other individuals with national prestige. Thus, a government which would have brought about peace between Frelimo and Renamo would make use of individuals with national prestige to establish a strong, nonauthoritarian government. This proposal was made in 1986 and it was a condition for immediate peace.

During the protracted peace talks in Rome, Monamo once again insisted on the establishment of a transitional administration to organize the elections. This would eliminate mistrust and subsequent accusations of electoral fraud. The government and Renamo did not show any interest. Renamo preferred the system of two administrations: one belonging to the government and the other to Renamo in areas it controls militarily. Monamo held various contacts at political, economic, and social levels at both national and provincial levels. At a conference held at Rovuma Hotel in 1991, we came to the following conclusion: There is no party, neither Renamo that we knew reasonably well nor Frelimo, that we knew well and the entire people know well, that would be able to govern well. That included Monamo and other political parties. What would be the solution? After the signing of the General Peace Accord, after the holding of elections, it would not be possible for a single political force to present a good government and carry out a good public administration. Thus, we conveyed our views to various religious denominations, particularly the Catholic Church—because even last Sunday during a mass, Cardinal Don Alexandre said "it is necessary that we choose a strong government, a government that gives orders and knows how to give orders." It will not be the elections that will bring about a strong government. Our people are not in a condition to choose a party that would offer better conditions. Our people are more concerned with their daily famine, they are not even interested in politics....

New We Hear Voices Calling For GNU's Establishment

[Mabunda] In brief, does Monamo favor establishing GNU?

[Dias] Absolutely, but let me finish...what kind of GNU, that is the question you posed. As far as we are concerned, the country is almost ungovernable. The economy is out of state control, corruption has become increasingly more generalized. All this means that there is a need for establishing a GNU. The country is experiencing very serious difficulties, the number of individuals who are both competent and honest is very low, because of corruption. To establish a strong but nonauthoritarian government, there is a need to form a GNU that would make use of the available and effective political, economic, and social forces. Unfortunately, it is only now that we begin to hear authorized national and international forces advising establishing a GNU. It is better late than never.

[Mabunda] I think we are still finding it difficult to define GNU. What does it mean for Monamo?

[Dias] It means to obtain what is good and useful in Frelimo; what is good and useful in Renamo; and what is good and useful in other parties, representatives of social forces. There are people in trade unions, churches, students organizations, and company sectors that can be well utilized. Thus, we can form a government of consensus that would be free from destructive criticism, a government that would be supported by all. Not even Renamo would raise a finger. Let us suppose that Frelimo wins the elections, as it is claiming, and Renamo, Monamo, PCN [National Convention Party], other parties, and so on... we shall only try to find fault. If we participate in the government, however, we shall be equally blamed for its failures. We shall combine all our efforts. When there is no one who is strong, capable... you cannot tell me that Frelimo is capable because it has already proved that it is unable to govern. Likewise, you cannot tell me that Renamo is capable, because it is not....

[Mabunda] If I understand you correctly, Monamo favors establishing a GNU more than holding elections?

[Dias] No, no. The transitional period has already passed. I do not think that the Renamo president wanted to postpone the elections. The Renamo representative is here....

To Realize People's Wishes

[Mabunda] Mr. Ululu, a GNU before or after elections?

[Ululu] What Dr. Maximo Dias is saying is very clear. We are about to hold elections. Elections are most important for people to have their choice. What we are saying, however, that a GNU is a government of harmony, where every Mozambican will be able to make his or her contribution to the country's reconstruction. There are two things that we need to see: There are party views, that is party ideologies, and party programs. When it comes to establishing a government, it is something else...those who take part in the government need not necessarily be party members, the government has to be formed by responsible and competent people to realize people's wishes.

[Mabunda] Does the National Convention Party [PCN] want to speak before Frelimo?

[Chire] Let Frelimo speak....

Elections Must be the Point of Departure

[Ngwenha] For Frelimo, it is natural that people should try to find and study various ways of guaranteeing the success of the Mozambican peace process, which is so difficult and complex. Our first aim is to guarantee the consolidation of peace. We think that the fundamental instrument of this process is the General Peace Accord. Our main concern, therefore, is to guarantee that this accord is implemented. This does not necessarily mean

that we are dogmatically refusing to hear views that could be useful for our country's future. The elections, the acceptance of democratic rules of the game, are in our view extremely important. That is why we could put the question this way: GNU before or after elections?

The establishment of a GNU would first of all naturally signify discouraging the peace process; it would signify renegotiating the General Peace Accord and we think that this would be the beginning of a lot of problems. We, therefore, think that the point of departure should be elections, despite all the difficulties, all the shortcomings that may ensue. Elections should be the point of departure—the government that will be elected, the program that will be voted for. In Frelimo we make efforts to overcome our difficulties. We have always said that we examine our form of governing. We have experience, we know our mistakes, and perhaps it is because of this that we are at an advantageous position. Who makes mistakes must have been able to do better by learning from those mistakes, but the person who has not made a mistake, he still needs to learn. If you read the Frelimo Party sixth congress report, you will see what Frelimo says about the whole process. Thus, we guarantee that the program that we shall present to the electorate will be a program that will ensure peace, stability, and the normalization of the Mozambican people's life. This being the case, the issue of the formation of a national or coalition government depends mainly on the results of the elections. This issue cannot be viewed before the elections. We need to know the position of each party.

We, the parties, cannot be the ones to decide on this issue. This would be dictatorship. What is the difference between this and dictatorship? We shall have to submit our legitimacy to the electorate. We must hold elections so that we can know who is who and the elected party will have the responsibility to maintain a machinery that guarantees peace, stability, and the government operations.

In conclusion, I would like to ask those who defend a GNU the following question: Where in the world has GNU been successful? What is its justification? Dr. Maximo Dias said Frelimo cannot govern... it is not a permanent position... I even look at myself and say: What do I have to do with that? I think that we cannot see things that way, in the negative way. If we want to obtain positive justifications for establishing a GNU, it would be more advisable to see what is positive in parties, that can unite us....

GNU After Elections

[Mabunda] Is the PCN in favor or against a GNU?

[Chire] It is obvious that the PCN favors a GNU. From the understanding that we have of the country, we think it would be extremely dangerous for the country if we failed to establish a GNU. It should be clear that we support a GNU after the elections. All the same, we think this issue can be discussed now, despite the Frelimo representative's feelings that the most important

thing is to guarantee the implementation of the General Peace Accord [AGP]. We cannot postpone the discussion of important issues because we are apparently going against the AGP. In any case, the accord is not being fully implemented. It is being constantly violated by the parties. The first timetable was not implemented and the second one is not being fully implemented. We should therefore be more moderate and reflective when we speak of the AGP's implementation.

The Frelimo representative said that in the coming elections, the people will vote for a program. I do not think it is true that the people will vote for programs, because they have not even been able to digest the meaning of a multiparty system. Most of our people are not even aware that there is a multiparty system in the country. They do not know the meaning of a political party, party program, or voting. The people will vote into power the party with most resources, the party that will be able to reach the most areas, the party that will be able to maintain control over a specific part of the population.

The Frelimo Government will try to maintain control over areas that have always been under its control, and Renamo will do the same. Let us not speak of programs. We are in a country where most of our people are peasants and are not in a position to know the meaning of party programs. That is why, we propose a government.... We should convene a meeting on this issue. This meeting should be attended by parties, churches, and organizations. We would obtain different ideas and proposals and come up with an agreement. We are now defining the meaning of GNU. Is that necessary or not? The thing is that even if the parties reach an agreement on the issue, the final decision lies with the ruling party. If it decides that there should be no debate on the issue, then there will be no debate. We are not respecting the rules of the democratic game, which always try to seek a constant consensus. No matter how right we may think we are, we must always seek a consensus.

There are countries which have adopted the system of a minimum percentage. Let us say, for example, that the minimum percentage is set at 25 percent, the party that obtains over 25 percent should be able to have a vice president in the government. A party that obtains over 15 percent should be able to have a minister. These are just examples. Everything could be defined accordingly....

[Mabunda] As is the case in South Africa....

[Chire] Exactly.

[Mabunda] It seems there is an agreement....

[Ngwenha] There is no agreement....

[Mabunda] For those who support a GNU there is an agreement that this is only possible after elections....

The Opposition Does Not Always Understand What We Are Saying

[Ngwenha] Yes, there is an issue that I would like to stress. It is sometimes difficult to work with the opposition. There is a tendency not to understand what is being said and this will not help matters. It is not true that I said we should postpone the discussion of important problems facing the country. It would be unbelievable for a ruling party like ours, with its responsibilities, to say that we must postpone the discussion of important matters.

I would like to point out in clear terms: We accept the discussion of important problems facing the country. It must not be said that Frelimo refuses to discuss important problems facing our country. It is normal for one to speculate and say that one does not believe in this or that, but we must have more objective criteria. It is not just enough to form a party and claim to speak in the name of the people. Simply doing that does not mean that a party is truly legitimate and represents the people. There is a need for more objective, more acceptable criteria. I think that is the advantage of democracy, which is mankind's major achievement.

It is only through elections that matters can be defined. The elected government has the responsibility to guarantee peace, stability, and a national balance—which could include reconciliation and a broader government concept, provided it works. For this, it is necessary that the parties discuss their programs, find how their views coincide and differ, try to bring their positions closer.

[Chire] I would like to clarify to Dr. Ngwenha that I did not say that he said that we should postpone the discussion of the issue. I said that in my view, while it is important to see that the AGP is implemented, we should not postpone the discussion of important issues.

Why Only Now?

[Mabunda] There is an issue that was raised by the Frelimo representative. Dr. Ngwenha said the important thing is to implement the AGP. On the basis of this, I would like to ask a different question: Why is Renamo only now coming up with the establishment of a GNU, Mr. Vicente Ululu?

[Ululu] What is taking place in Mozambique now is the process of evolution. When we discussed the AGP in Rome, we did not reach agreement on every issue. If we were to discuss everything in detail, we would have spent years and years, and bloodsuckers—forgive my expression—would have benefited from the situation. When we raised certain questions about the Constitution, people began to say we did not want peace. They said the Constitution cannot be discussed, but it is fundamental for the Mozambican people. Thus, it was not discussed, but there are many things in the Constitution that can be questioned, as Dr. Maximo Dias has pointed out. The parties agreed that there were two administrations in the

country. To answer your question, the issue is being raised now because of the process of evolution in the country...

Answering the Evolution

[Mabunda] What developed exactly between the signing of the AGP and now?

[Ululu] I think many things coincided. When the issue of state administration came up, the president of the Republic and President Dhlakama met and agreed on the way elections should be conducted.

There were undoubtedly two zones controlled by the rival parties. As part of the implementation of the accord, the parties agreed that those zones should be integrated. This was a development, because two administrations were recognized in Rome. Today we speak of GNU because we think that Mozambicans can live together.

[Mabunda] Let us assume the PCN won elections in Mozambique. Would it not like to rule alone?

[Chire] Not during this phase. We believe that the resolution of the problems facing the country entail the participation of many more people than those who are in the PCN.

[Mabunda] In any case, the PCN would have a program in different fields. Would it appoint a Renamo minister to implement the PCN program? How would this function?

[Chire] Mozambique would not be the first country in the world with ministers from different parties. I know the difficulty that exists in understanding certain things, because we lack democratic experience. We have to understand things in a different way because in democracy, it is normal to find elements from other parties in the government. The PCN has a program, but it would invite in members from other parties. It would negotiate its program with other parties, in the country's interest. If we establish a GNU, I believe the government will have greater trust from the international community.

[Mabunda] What does Monamo have to say about this?

[Dias] Normally, when people speak of a GNU, it is because there is a very serious social, economic, and political crisis in the country. It is because the country has become ungovernable, in a multiparty system. This is the reason, I believe, why the Renamo president (he now understands the country's reality) thought a GNU was fundamental for the country.

To speak of a GNU in terms of power sharing is completely wrong. It will not work. In the present chaotic conditions of the country, a GNU can work. When there is a public administration crisis, the government does not govern, politicians do not assume their responsibilities, our police do not work, nothing works. It is not the

fault of the party in power, but it is because of the total chaotic situation in the country.

That is why those who support a GNU say that we have to sacrifice our party ambitions in the supreme interest of the nation. To participate in a GNU means to sacrifice one's political program. It means to sacrifice one's strategy for power. Thus, if we are selfish, we shall say let Frelimo or Renamo govern alone. We know however that no one would be able to govern alone and it will be our people who will suffer.

We have had enough of experiments, and that is why even Renamo supports a GNU. I do not believe that those who support a GNU do so in order to share power. Monamo supports a GNU, but the aim is not to share power.

It was agreed here that when we speak of a GNU, we mean after elections. The PCN proposed here that all parties, regardless of their party programs, should hold a meeting to come up with a consensus on the establishment of a GNU.

To sum up, there are two reasons that lead us to support a GNU: In a serious economic situation, in a serious social situation... it is not enough for Renamo President to say that he will not return to the bush. Savimbi also said that. It is not enough for Joaquim Chissano to say there will not be another war. Wars are not avoided just because people say there will be no war. The war results from circumstances on the ground.... There could be a madman in Renamo, a madman in Frelimo, a soldier who will say: We have not lost the elections, let us fight—and shots could begin and never stop again. This can be avoided if there is a agreement before the elections that whether Frelimo wins or Renamo wins, there will be no problems. We shall have a government in which everyone participates, because of the serious economic situation in the country. This government can be established on the basis of different criteria: percentages, as was pointed out here by the PCN president [as published], but for me, percentages are not very significant. The elections are not 100 percent democratic, because our people are not fully politically aware and do not know all the parties existing in the country. We should not forget that 80 percent of our population is illiterate and has no access to radio. Thus, when we argue for a GNU, it is because the situation is serious....

[Mabunda] Would the representative of the Frelimo Party care to comment?

[Ngwenha] My comment is as follows: I cannot stress enough that it is fundamental that the principal points in the accord be complied with. I believe that such compliance must arise from the political will of the various sides. We are still faced with the problems of demobilization, administration of certain areas, and the implementation of all other measures which can guarantee a small margin for errors during the elections. Important though it may be, that matter of striving for a government that is effective and that can settle the serious

problems facing our country is no justification for entering into compromises before the time: that could be a strategy for each party to follow. For instance, should it win the upcoming elections, Monamo's strategy will be to form a government of national unity. That is Monamo's strategy. Should Renamo think along the same lines, that will be Renamo's strategy, but it is our belief that there is the need to respect the electorate's wishes. There are people who will vote for Renamo so that Frelimo is removed from power. We cannot tell our electorate: vote for whom you please, but be sure to know that such and such people will be in power, irrespective of the result. It is important that we accept the rules of democracy from the beginning and that we stop humiliating our people, saying they know about this but not about something else. Such humiliation I can accept when it comes from outside, but when it comes from Mozambican people...such exaggerations can reflect a certain ignorance about our people's abilities. We are going to do things, and the people will show what they want when elections come up and prove whether they can or cannot vote. I would also like to say the following: we have often heard people say that Angola's events must not be repeated here. I do not know what was repeated or what should not be repeated in Angola. What is happening in that country is that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, is not abiding by the rules of the game. Now, in Mozambique, who is it that does not want to accept the outcome of elections? Is there a political will to accept elections? This has to be the starting point and the rest is compromise. The type of government that we will have in the future must reflect the people's wishes. Then, we can enter into compromises. Frelimo will be entering into compromises with Monamo and the PCN depending, of course, on the outcome of elections...

[Ululu] Pardon me, but there are some things...namely, who is going to participate in the government after elections have been held. Dr. Ngwenha has said that the people may feel humiliated if they see a Frelimo official participating in a government run by some other party...now, here we are talking about seriousness and complete respect for the government of this country. As Mr. Maximo Dias has indicated, the country is staring bankruptcy in the face, experiencing an economic crisis, there is social instability, and the police are incompetent...I have been very clear in saying that when we go to elections, it is not the party but the person who wants harmony in the country who should participate. It makes no sense that Mr. Ngwenha should feel humiliated if Renamo wins the elections and appoints him as head of some department. This is a matter of rescuing the country from its misery....

[Mabunda] There is one problem here and I am going to touch on it again because I feel that it needs to be clarified. Let us suppose that Renamo wins the upcoming elections and that it invites Dr. Ngwenha, of the Frelimo Party, to implement Renamo's program in the area of education. What if Dr. Ngwenha fails to agree with that program?

[Ululu] There are other Mozambican people, there are many other Mozambicans....

[Ngwenha] I would like to ask: This man Ngwenha has had no votes, is on the sidelines, but Renamo selects him. Ngwenha competed but received no votes....

[Ululu] He can be selected....

[Ngwenha] But, by doing so, you would be violating some rules....

[Ululu] In this particular context, such a thing would be no violation in a democracy. Dr. Ngwenha has just said that there is some difficulty in working with the opposition. That is why it is called democracy: it is indeed very difficult to work with the opposition because it will oppose those government plans that it deems to be incorrect....

[Chire] Naturally, I understand Frelimo's position. It is the ruling party, it makes an apparent change for transition and for democracy, and it creates a situation in which it continues to control everything and it believes it can win the upcoming elections. I think it is understandable that the Frelimo Party should think it will win the elections. Dr. Ngwenha has talked about political will, but Frelimo neither has now nor has ever had the political will to change. We have not seen Frelimo show any willingness to change, or any tendency to change....

[Ngwenha] But what is the direction of change?

[Chire] I shall answer that right now. I think that Dr. Ngwenha, as a politician, knows that there is a set of prerequisites that have not been met in Mozambique....

[Ngwenha] In concrete terms, what prerequisites are those?

[Chire] Now, you are becoming a journalist....

[Ngwenha] No, I would just like to know!....

[Chire] Let me tell you...because like this you are breaking down my reasoning. I get very confused and we will end up without dialogue...I do not believe that conditions have been created in this country for a transition to a democratic society. This is what happened: a cease-fire accord was signed, it was written in the Constitution that there is democracy as of today, a number of laws were approved and they will apparently be good for a democratic society, but those laws have not been implemented. The government has done nothing to prepare society for that transition but you, the Frelimo Party representative, are here telling us that the people know whom they are going to elect. The people do not know what is happening and are poorly informed. Those people who have said for many years that they were the only ones, and that they were the best, continue to say so today. That is not democratic behavior. Democratic behavior is to say that there are a number of parties, that each party has its own program, that our program is as follows, and to give others the opportunity to present

their plans. To this day, all one hears is about Frelimo and Renamo...now, what programs will the people choose? Conditions are not in place yet for a democracy....

Diplomatic Relations Established With Lithuania

MB1104162994 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Apr 94 p 1

[Text] A document from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent to our news desk 6 April states that Mozambique and Lithuania have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level as of 30 March.

The document says the decision was made due to the two countries desire to develop relations of friendship and cooperation in the political, trade and economic fields, based on the 18 April 1961 Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations.

Relations between the two countries will be based on principles of sovereign equality, mutual respect, self determination, independence, territorial integrity, non-interference in the internal affairs of each country, as provided for in the UN Charter.

The document from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs also says that the two countries are convinced that establishing diplomatic relations between them corresponds to the interests of both states and will strengthen peace and international security.

The agreement formalizing this decision was signed by Pedro Comissario, Mozambican ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United Nations, and Ambassador Anicetas Simutis, Lithuania's permanent representative in the United Nations.

Zimbabwe

President Mugabe Orders Inquiry Into Land Distribution

MB1104172094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1556 GMT 11 Apr 94

[Text] Harare April 11 SAPA—Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe has ordered an inquiry into circumstances surrounding controversial farm lease agreements made under the tenant resettlement scheme, Home Affairs Minister Dumiso Dabengwa said in Harare on Monday [11 April]. Mr Dabengwa, who was responding to questions at a sub-regional seminar on human rights, said as far as he knew Mr Mugabe was "unaware of what was happening" and had ordered an inquiry into the leasing of land, ZIANA news agency reported.

So far 98 farms have been given to mostly senior government officials and civil servants under the scheme.

The inquiry comes at a time when the ruling ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] is reported as having called upon the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Water Development to cancel the farm lease agreements and distribute the land under the resettlement scheme.

Party secretary Moven Mahachi was quoted as having told the party's official news organ, THE PEOPLE'S VOICE, that: "The position of the party is that the land belongs to the people and not to a few individuals"; and, "the Ministry of Lands should cancel all these leases and continue with the resettlement exercise. State farms should not be allocated to a few black elite. The party should make sure that position is maintained."

Mr Mahachi was quoted as saying while the party was not against individuals acquiring their own farms, he did not subscribe to the idea of a few black elite benefiting from land bought by the state at the expense of the majority.

Voter Registration Said Progressing Slowly

MB1004172494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1617 GMT 10 Apr 94

[Text] Gweru April 10 SAPA—Voter registration for Zimbabwe's 1995 election got off to a slow start, a ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] provincial coordinating committee concluded on Sunday [10 April] after a two day meeting, ZIANA national news agency reports. Only 113,115 voters were registered during the first two weeks of a national registration campaign.

ZANU (PF) Midlands Provincial Chairman Frederick Shava said the party had not yet told its members about the importance of taking part in the elections. "Registration kicked off on a very low note because people had not been mobilised fully and they were apprehensive," he said.

Mr Shava said he hoped voter registration would pick up when people at cell, ward, district and provincial levels were mobilised.

Mr Shava said the party was in full swing of consolidating itself and had sold 50,000 party membership cards in the Midlands region during the last three months.

All Central Committee members, parliamentarians, chiefs and local party officials would be involved in the regional mobilisation drive starting on April 19, Mr Shava said. "We are satisfied that the restructuring exercise of the party is going into the correct phase and we shall have finished the exercise before the main congress begins," he said.

The position of provincial women's league economic affairs secretary and legal affairs and human rights secretary still needed to be filled, he added.

Burkina Faso**Premier Rejects Union Request for Higher Salaries***AB1004134994 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1900 GMT 9 Apr 94*

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Roch Marc Christian Kabore today gave an answer to labor unions' counterproposals. The government said that it was unable to meet the demands made by the unions. Here with the details is Newton Ahmed Barry:

[Barry] The demands made by the labor unions in response to the 5 April government responses are three-fold:

The first group, including 13 labor unions, reduced their demands. Regarding salary increases, Group-13 is proposing a 15 percent increase instead of the previously demanded 40-50 percent. Regarding the price of rice and fuel, this group is asking for a 10-percent reduction. Group-13 supports the exemption of the value added tax on water and electricity consumption—up to 50 cubic meters for water and 150 kw for electricity—as proposed by the government, but expressed concern with the increase in the price of a cubic meter of water. Therefore, the group still demands that FASOYA [expansion unknown] be reactivated and that the crisis facing small-scale businessmen be solved. Group-6, which is led by the TGCB [expansion unknown] maintains its demands in their entirety—a 50 percent increase in salaries, the reestablishment of pre-CFA devaluation prices for rice, fuel, gas, and drugs.

The only labor union that did not answer the government's call for counterproposals was the CSP [expansion unknown]. The prime minister stated that he was satisfied with the labor unions' quick answer to the proposals, but regretted that because of budgetary constraints, the government was unable to meet any of the demands. The dialogue has not been disrupted, other avenues are still open, and the government will hold consultations with social partners over the coming days. [passage omitted]

Kabore Refutes Rumors of 15-Percent Salary Increase*AB1104152094 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 0630 GMT 11 Apr 94*

[Text] Head of Government Roch Marc Christian Kabore on 9 April publicly announced the counterproposals made by the labor unions in response to the government's 5 April proposals. The issue that has set a lot of tongues wagging is certainly that of salary increase, heightened by rumors of a hypothetical 15-percent increase said to have been authorized by the World Bank and the IMF. This has once again sparked off the debate over whether or not to believe the government, which

has been telling the whole world that budgetary constraints resulting from the structural adjustment program do not enable it to significantly increase salaries. Prime Minister Kabore refutes these rumors and also gives some facts on the sales tax the government is levying on fuel.

[Begin Kabore recording] We have been hearing here and there that the World Bank and the IMF have authorized the government to increase salaries by 15 percent and that it is refusing to do so, in the hope that by bullying workers it could get them to accept its proposals. I would like to dispel any doubts on the matter, which I believe was reported by JEUNE AFRIQUE news magazine which I would say is not a negotiator between these institutions and our country. I would also like to reaffirm that at no time was Burkina Faso authorized, under the current program, to effect a 15-percent salary increase. It is therefore important for us to dispel such doubts since the rumors being circulated could cause some confusion among workers and Burkinabe in general. We need to remove all such doubts on the matter.

The other problem is that when people look at the price structure they accuse the government of levying too many taxes, especially in regard to fuel and a certain number of items. I would simply like to draw everyone's attention to the fact that the basic revenue—the 6 billion we have been talking about—constitutes earnings generated from taxes levied on various products. Thus, logically speaking, if we (re)invest 126 billion, in light of the taxes we are collecting today, it is obvious that if we reduce the value of these taxes, we would actually be reducing the state's revenue and it would therefore be unreasonable to demand salary increases. [end recording]

Cote d'Ivoire**New Political Bloc Formed; Objectives Outlined***AB1004134694 Abidjan La Chaine Une Television Network in French 2000 GMT 9 Apr 94*

[Text] A new association of political parties has just been formed. It is called the Grouping for Solidarity [Groupe-ment pour la Solidarite—GPS], with Mr. Achi Koman as its president. Mr. Achi Koman tells our correspondent David Mobio everything about the GPS.

[Begin Koman recording] There are 19 political parties that formally signed the charter of the GPS on Thursday, 31 March 1994 at the city mayor's office. This newly constituted GPS professes to be a centrist party. What does that mean? On the political scene there is a very strong party, which is the ruling party, on the right; there is another party on the left, which is relatively strong, which is trying to impose its hegemony there. We believe that politically there is a third place in Cote d'Ivoire to be filled, and that is the center, and this is what the GPS has done. All political parties which reject unrestricted

capitalism or communism should be able to join the GPS, that is, locate themselves in the center in order to be able to practice what we call economic pragmatism. Since ideologies do not work anymore, all political regimes are converging toward the center, and are today practicing economic pragmatism. This is the economic basis of our union.

We stayed out of all the groupings that had taken place before, because from our experience we know that when unions are formed, in the beginning things are rushed and they lead to a lot of misunderstandings. Mistakes and bitterness follow. There have been unions before—there was the Coordinating Committee, the Convention—which broke up—the Collective of Eight, the Union of Democratic Forces, the Ivorian Democratic Conference, the Federation of Democratic Forces, there were a lot of unions—and all these unions failed. So when we met on 12 February, we set up a working committee, which comprised representatives from all these various unions which had failed. Each representative brought what he experienced in each of these unions. Why did these unions fail? The answer to the whys of the failure of these unions enabled us to draw up the constituent charter for the GPS, which is helping us to avoid all the things that caused the failure of the other unions. We believe we have been able to outline the framework of this union so as to enable it really to achieve the objectives assigned to it. In actual fact, the other unions which were formed had never outlined any major political objectives such as we have—that is the first thing; second, the unions which were formed previously never had as their objective the formation of a strong union through the encouragement of the various member political parties in weaving a network of solidarity within that union. People just meet and agree on who will be the leader and then say there will be leadership by turns. Such leadership by turns does not allow leaders to actually manage the union, but rather try to draw benefits from the union for themselves. These are some of the factors that caused the failure of these unions.

We have placed in the forefront—and this is what is important—the major objectives of the GPS, which are national solidarity, the unification of Africa, and the assertion of an African cultural identity. Consequently, we came together around an objective, not around party interests. [end recording]

National Assembly Approves 1994 Budget

AB0804191094 Abidjan La Chaine Une Television
Network in French 2000 GMT 7 Apr 94

[Excerpts] At their plenary session today, the deputies adopted the bills for the 1994 budget. Toure Carlos Yerekpin reports:

[Yerekpin] The bills adopted after being studied by the deputies should enable the government to adequately control personnel spending through a more rigorous management of the civil service, the departure of

workers who have reached the age of mandatory retirement, and the acceleration of voluntary retirement. A total of 4.9 billion CFA francs was provided for this. A bill to streamline the recovery of state revenue through the decentralization of the tax department and another to readjust operating expenses to take into account the tasks of the various ministries and the new conditions were also adopted at the session.

The new allocations greatly favor ministries involved in human resources development such as health, social affairs, national education, higher education, and scientific research. The general operating budget bill also provides for the gradual divestiture of state ownership through accelerating the privatization program for 54 companies and the strengthening of primary health care. The bills adopted also provide for creating jobs by establishing a more flexible and appropriate institution—the Research and Promotion Agency—to replace the Ivorian Labor Office; the continuation of the training policy by maintaining and stepping up grants—an amount of 10.3 billion CFA francs was allocated, representing an increase of 25.6 percent while subsidies amounting to 11.1 billion were allocated to private schools, representing an increase of 26.1 percent; and the continuation of domestic debt repayments through the part payment of liabilities to the tune of 3.591 billion CFA francs.

The special capital budget for the 1994 fiscal year, which was presented to our deputies, was balanced at 220.728 billion CFA francs, an increase of 56.24 percent over last year's. To stimulate activities in rural areas and promote local agricultural production, four special budget items were created: an agricultural diversification and exports promotion fund with 1.25 billion CFA francs; an animal production promotion fund with 450 million CFA francs; an agricultural guarantee fund with 1 billion CFA francs; and a mechanized farming support fund with 1.3 billion CFA francs. [passage omitted]

In light of the extensive program launched to provide television and radio coverage nationwide, the allocation for this department amounted to 25.543 billion, seven times the usual amount. The problem of license fees for the special parastatal, Cote d'Ivoire Radio and Television, was permanently resolved by our deputies.

The rural electrification sector and the roads program were also given special attention at the National Assembly. The creditors of the former National Agricultural Development Bank could soon have the smiles back on their faces with the adoption of the repayment plan. Studies are under way on the high cost of the new national identity card, as well as on penalties for late payment of bills from the Ivorian Electricity Company, Cote d'Ivoire Telecommunications, and the Cote d'Ivoire Water Supply Company. The deputies would like to see the penalties removed. [passage omitted]

Paper Warns Against Foreigners' Voting in 1995*AB0804152594 Abidjan LA VOIE in French
7 Apr 94 p 3*

[Article by Arsene Bonga Koudou]

[Text] With the approach of the 1995 elections, the Democratic Party of Cote d'Ivoire [PDCI] wants foreigners to vote officially. For this reason, Interior Minister Bombet is getting ready to present a custom-made electoral law to Parliament. Article 3 of this law stipulates:

Those eligible to vote are:

Ivorian nationals of both sexes aged 21 before the closure of the voters' register, who enjoy full civil and political rights, and who are not disqualified to vote by law.

Foreigners from the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] member countries, in accordance with the community's protocol on citizenship, whose names are in the voters' register.

That is the PDCI's detonator. Obviously, the old party is demonstrating its desire to pitch the Ivorian people against foreigners because it knows that Ivorians have not yet forgotten the 1990 elections. The late Houphouet-Boigny stole their victory from the people by allowing these foreigners from neighboring countries to vote. How frustrating! However, if the people accepted their pain stoically, it was because it was caused by Houphouet-Boigny. This time, however, they do not know who their provoker is.

Who says Ivorians are nonviolent. Beware! If the PDCI does not want foreigners in Cote d'Ivoire, it should drive them away itself. It must not use the hands of the freedom- and justice-loving people to do that. Frustrations at the elections have transformed peaceful Algerians into indomitable terrorists. As they see their hopes evaporate because the West has imposed freedom-stifling regimes on them, all they can do is to choose the path of violence. At least, that is what they believe so in Algeria no day passes by without the murder of at least two or three Westerners. Is that not driving foreigners away?

The Ivorian people know that it is foreigners who imposed the PDCI on them in 1990 otherwise, this party, which has refused to organize fair elections, just has a few Ivorians within its ranks.

Today, Eburneans [Ivorians] have decided to finish with their governors who have nothing to propose to them. They need change: new men and a new program. They should not be invited to the field of violence. The PDCI must be careful. The deputies who will be called upon to pass this fatal law must show a sense of moderation because no Army in the world, no matter its training, can thwart the legitimate aspirations of the people, especially when the people are provoked indefinitely. Let us look around us.

Liberia**Chief of Staff Denies Reports of NPFL-LPC Fighting***AB1204180194 Gbarnga Radio ELRL in English 1400 GMT 12 Apr 94*

[Text] The chief of staff of the Strike Force Division of the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia], General (Joseph Zakor), has dismissed as false that fighting is going on in Grand Gedeh County between the NPFL and the self-styled Liberia Peace Council. (Gen. Zakor) who controls the southeast region said although there was an attack on the outskirts of Zwedru by some bandits, the skirmishes have since been brought under control by the NPFL.

Niger**Parliament Issues Warning to Opposition Members***AB1204152094 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 12 Apr 94*

[Text] The National Assembly continued its plenary session this morning. The parliamentarians examined the document submitted by the parliamentary opposition group accusing the president of the Republic of violating the Constitution. For the parliamentarians of the parliamentary majority, the action introduced by the parliamentary opposition falls outside the realm of constitutionality. Here is an excerpt of the statement issued this morning by the National Assembly.

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] In accordance with Article 6 of the Constitution, only the people have the right to embark on civil disobedience against an oppressive regime or one that comes into being through a coup d'etat. No one can represent the interest of a section of the people while claiming to be legitimately acting on behalf of the entire people.

At any rate, the functions of the present institutions are in tune with the provisions of the Constitution as voted by the Niger people. The president of the Republic, elected through direct universal suffrage, duly selected a cabinet based on the actual majority in the National Assembly. Such institutions cannot be reasonably suspected of wanting to go against a constitution which forms the very foundation of their own stability.

From the foregoing, it behooves the executive branch of government, which is responsible for maintaining law and order, peace, and public safety, to guarantee the normal functioning of republican institutions. In this regard, any parliamentarian who, departing from the exigencies of his mission, indulges in acts that jeopardize government operations, must, like any other citizen, bear the full consequences of his commissions and omissions with regard to the laws as well as rules and regulations in force. [end recording]

Unions Begin Three-Day General Strike

AB1204161494 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Text] The three-day workers' strike called by the Federation of Labor Unions of Niger (USTN) began today. The USTN is demanding the annulment of the Right To Strike Act passed on 17 March by parliament and a 30-50 percent salary increase. Government Spokesman Moutar Diallo yesterday evening reiterated the government's determination to enforce the act rigorously. He also pointed out that the government is prepared to raise salaries by 5 to 12 percent. It should also be noted that deductions for up to five days of strike will be made from the salaries of striking workers.

This morning, the USTN held a rally at the Place des Concertations. On this occasion, the USTN secretary general stressed the legal character of the strike. He urged members to be more vigilant to ensure greater cohesion within the labor federation. Finally, it should be noted that similar rallies were held in the hinterland.

[Paris AFP in French at 1115 GMT on 12 April, in a Niamey-dated item, adds the following: "This morning, Niamey Airport was closed to traffic. Similarly, banks, insurance firms, and supermarkets in the capital were shut. Skeleton staffing was maintained in the public service while the presidential palace—the seat of government—the ministries, and offices of the state media were deprived of electricity. In solidarity with the strikers, taxi drivers have also decided not to work for 24 hours."]

Nigeria

State Government Imposes Curfew in Jos

AB1204211994 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Text] The Plateau State Government has imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew in Jos metropolis. The curfew which comes into immediate effect begins from 7:00 in the evening to 6:00 in the morning. In a broadcast to the people of the state this evening, the state administrator, Lieutenant Colonel Mohammed Mana, said the order is to forestall the acts of vandalism and lawlessness by some misguided elements over the composition of the caretaker committee of Jos north local government area. The administrator expressed surprise at the development because the state government had publicly stated that the matter is being looked into by the appropriate quarters. He assured all law-abiding citizens in the state of their safety. A section of the Jos main market was set ablaze during the demonstration.

Airport Security Staff Authorized To Carry Guns

AB0904184094 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 9 Apr 94

[Excerpt] Security personnel of the Nigerian Airports Authority have been given the power to carry firearms in

a renewed effort to check the activities of criminals at the airports. The Authority has also been empowered, through an enabling decree, to prosecute offenders. The managing director of the Authority, (Alhaji Ibrahim Mahaman), announced this in Lagos at a seminar on prevention of hijack in Nigeria. (Alhaji Ibrahim) explained that due to the absence of such legal instruments, the Authority had to rely on other government agencies to perform some of its statutory functions. [passage omitted]

Government, U.S. Team Inspect Security

AB1204175594 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 12 Apr 94

[Text] The Federal Government has expressed satisfaction with the present security arrangements at Murtala Muhammed International Airport, Lagos. The minister of transport and aviation, Chief Ebenezer Babatope, stated this in Lagos today when an official of the United States Federal Aviation Administration, Mr. Walker Park, paid him a courtesy visit.

Chief Babatope explained that a lot had been done to raise the level of security at the airport and expressed the hope that the United States would soon lift the embargo imposed on the airport. He said the Federal Government appreciated the cooperation and understanding of the American Embassy. Chief Babatope and the minister of state for transport and aviation, Alhaji Aremu Yahaya, had earlier met with the American official behind closed doors. The team is in the country to inspect facilities at the airport.

The American Government severed air links with Nigeria in August last year because of what it called inadequate security arrangements at the airport. Meanwhile, the minister of transport and aviation and its counterpart in the Ministry of Internal Affairs will on Monday [18 April] next week carry out a joint inspection of the airport.

Muslim Politician Rejects Calls for Jihad

AB1004135494 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 10 Apr 94

[Text] A politician in the Second Republic, (Malam Mohamed Tukur Abdulai), has advised those calling for a jihad in the country to desist from such calls. (Malam Mohammed), who is a member of the Conflict Resolution and Peace-Building Forum in Kaduna State, said in a statement that only the Sultan of Sokoto could make such a call in consultation with the Council ulemas. He said jihad could only be prosecuted within the framework provided by Islam, and records have shown that even Prophet Mohammed fought the Holy War due to severe persecution he and his followers suffered at the beginning. (Malam Mohammed) noted that Muslims in the country have been enjoying freedom of worship and were not in any way persecuted. (Malam Mohammed)

called on the government to punish any persons caught supporting the jihad campaign.

Chief Abiola Calls For Immediate Return to Democracy

AB1004215094 Paris AFP in English 1902 GMT 10 Apr 94

[Text] Lagos, April 10 (AFP)—Chief Moshhood Abiola, the self-proclaimed winner of presidential elections last June, called Sunday [10 April] for an immediate return to democratic rule in Nigeria.

In a statement published Sunday by his newspaper Concord, Abiola said that the return should begin with the reinstatement of all elected officials of all democratic structures disbanded last November in the aftermath of General Sani Abacha's take-over of government. The remaining results of the presidential election held June 12 last year should also be declared, he said in the statement.

The National Electoral Commission (NEC) had published only results from 14 of the 30 states of the federation when the exercise was stopped in compliance with a court order. Later, on June 23, the regime of General Ibrahim Babangida annulled the entire result for alleged irregularities.

"With democracy will come openness and transparency. All our national problems can then be brought into the open and solutions found with all participating", Abiola said in the text.

Since that election was cancelled, Abiola has campaigned for upholding of the "sacred mandate" that he claimed was given to him by the people in the election.

He said that the military, which has ruled for 34 years since the nation became independent from Britain in 1960, has been unable to find solutions to the nation's problems.

Sierra Leone

Government Retires Army Chief, 13 Other Officers

AB1204184094 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 12 Apr 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There has been a major shake up in the top ranks of the Sierra Leonean Army. Among the 14 senior officers who have been sacked is the head of the Army, and it comes at a time when the military is finding itself stretched in its drive against the RUF [Revolutionary United Front] rebels. This month, the RUF has staged attacks in northern Sierra Leone for the first time in their three-year-old rebellion. From Freetown, Victor Sylver telexed this report.

The Defense Department in Freetown has sent the head of the Army, Major General Jusu Gattoh, and 13 top military officers on compulsory retirement. A spokesman from the Defense Department said the decision had been taken in the best interest of the Army and the country. He did not elaborate further. Apart from Gen. Gattoh, Brigadier (Modibo Lyman), and Brigadier Joy Toure, a former brigade commander and current head of the Army's training center, have also been retired. Four colonels and five lieutenant colonels, including the commanding officer of the 2d Battalion based in Makeni, as well as a major and a captain are also on the list.

Although the official reason given for the move is that it is in the best interests of the Army and state, speculation is rife that the NPRC [National Provisional Ruling Council] Government is impatient with the pace of the war and with the apparent success of the rebels. Ordinary Sierra Leoneans are sometimes taken by surprise to note an escalation in rebel activities just when they were beginning to be optimistic that the war would soon come to an end. It would seem that recent action taken by the rebels to hold a section of the Bo-Kenema Highway, and moves to do the same on the Masingbe Matotaka-Kono Highway has finally sapped the government's patience.

The first promise made by the men of the 29 April Revolution when they came to power two years ago was to bring the rebel war to a speedy conclusion. The man now charged with this responsibility is Colonel (Kelly Conte), who is the new head of the Army. Sierra Leoneans are eagerly watching to see if he can perform the long-awaited miracle.

Togo

CAR, UTD Denounce Planned By-Elections

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[Statement issued by the Action Committee for Renewal and Togolese Union for Democracy in Lome on 12 April]

[Text] After learning with surprise on 11 April that by a presidential decree signed on 6 April the government has decided to organize by-elections in the constituencies of Loti 1, Wawa 1, and Wawa 2, the Action Committee for Renewal [CAR] and Togolese Union for Democracy [UTD] state the following:

1. The two parties wish to stress that Article 155 of the Togolese electoral laws provides for by-elections, quote, only in case of vacancy as a result of death, resignation, or appointment of a candidate's alternate to any other post incompatible with his status, unquote. Therefore, the three challenged constituencies cannot be a pretext for the government to organize by-elections in these constituencies in order to (?accept) new candidates. Annuling a poll can only lead to fresh elections for

candidates who previously stood for the same elections. It is, therefore, surprising that the above-mentioned decree makes people believe that there could be two rounds of election in the constituencies, where the second round of the previous elections was challenged by the Supreme Court's constitutional chamber.

2. The CAR and UTD also consider that only a government duly formed after the 6 and 20 February elections, in accordance with the Togolese Constitution, can organize any by-elections or fresh elections, but not the outgoing government.

3. The CAR and UTD are surprised that the outgoing government published a decree organizing elections in the three constituencies in question at a time when the head of state is trying, along with the leaders of the parliamentary majority, to find ways of resolving the institutional crisis that resulted from the rejection of these three invalid constituency results.

4. The CAR and UTD regret that after attempts to withhold the results of five constituencies, the outgoing government is doing everything to overthrow the parliamentary majority obtained by the opposition and to deprive the people of their victory. Despite the negative maneuvers of certain troublemakers, who have been identified and who should have been brought before a court, the elections were described as satisfactory by all the international observers.

5. The CAR and UTD, considering all the above, denounce the organization of so-called by-elections by the outgoing government on the basis of the 6 April decree.

6. The CAR and UTD urge the head of state to continue to seek a political solution with the leaders of the parliamentary majority in order to put an end to the suffering of the people.

Signed by attorney Yaovi Agboyibor for the CAR and Edem Kodjo for the UTD.

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